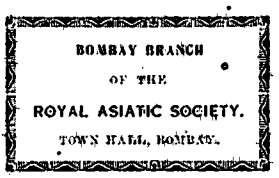
Annual Reports
on the
Administration of the Province of Oude
for the years
1858-59 to 1860-61



Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

1858-59 & 1860-61

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

13426

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		Page.
JUDICIAL.		
Civil Justice	...	27
Criminal Justice	...	28
Police	...	29
Jails	...	31
LAND.		
Settlements	...	32
Revenue Collections and Balances.	...	33
CUSTOMS, EXCISE, OPIUM.		
Stamps	...	34
Salt	...	35
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Forests	...	35
Public Works	...	36
Stone Bridge Fort	...	*ibid.*
Iron Bridge Fort	...	37
Presidency Fort	...	*ibid.*
Demolition	...	*ibid.*
New Cantonments	...	*ibid.*
Roads and Bridges	...	38
Lucknow city Road	...	*ibid.*
District Roads	...	39
Public buildings	...	40
Railroads, Canals, and Irrigation	...	*ibid.*
Post Office	...	*ibid.*
Electric Telegraph	...	41
Marine	...	*ibid.*
Financial	...	*ibid.*
Ecclesiastical	...	42
Political	...	*ibid.*
Military	...	45
Population	...	46
Conservancy	...	*ibid.*
Conclusion	...	47

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

THE Report submitted by the late Chief Commissioner in February of this year, having treated of the Administration of the Province of Oude somewhat in detail, the present Report will be confined to a succinct exposition of the results of the management in each department, during the official year 1858-59.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Except in Lucknow, where the Civil Court was for a while opened, but was closed again owing to the paucity of suitors, and the occupation of Officers on the sterner duties of a campaign, no Civil business was transacted in Oude during 1858.

On the re-establishment of the authority of Government in every District of the Province, in January, 1859, the Civil Courts were at once thrown open; but the attendance of suitors has been small. This is partly owing to men's minds having scarcely settled down from the state of anarchy and lawlessness in which they had lived for the past 18 months, and which ill brooked the delay and mild award of a Court of Law.

Most of the cases too that would have swelled the cause list, were for the recovery of property plundered during the rebellion; but actions for such wrongs were fortunately barred by the orders of the Supreme Government.

In re-organizing the Civil Courts, care has been taken to avail ourselves of the various improvements in procedure and practice that have been introduced into the Punjaub, or have been made the subject of legislative enactments.

The Statute of Limitation has been reduced from twelve to six, and in some cases, to one year, and it is in contemplation, with the sanction of the Government, to introduce at once into Oude the provisions of Act XIV. of 1859, in their integrity.

The evils resulting from the increase of litigation in regard to bonded debts, and suits between the simple agriculturists and the astute village banker, had been recog-

nized in the Punjaub, and led to the adoption of two important rules, with a view to check litigation.

The authenticity of a banker's account book being liable to be called in question, a day-book was ordered to be introduced and compulsorily adopted. All bonds, too, for sums above Rupees 50 were to be registered to render them valid.

The Supreme Government has called upon the Chief Commissioner for his opinion on the applicability of these rules to Oude, and it may be expected that they will be speedily adopted.

On other subjects important reformations have been made.

To check the wholesale transfer of land, it has been ruled that no ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree without sanction of the Judicial Commissioner; and that before acquired property in land shall be so sold, the permission of the Divisional Commissioner shall be obtained.

The spirit of the English Law is to be followed in dealing with banking transactions between European British subjects.

Rules have been issued regulating the costs of suits, whereby an uniform tax of 2½ per cent. on the value of the suit is levied with the institution stamp fee; and is to cover the cost of issuing all processes in a suit.

The more general use exclusively of English notes of evidence in civil suits has been enjoined, and put into practice.

The right of appeal which had become somewhat abused, has been regulated and restricted. One appeal is now allowed from the Court of first instance to the next highest authority, whose decision, if upholding that of the lower Court, is final.

The disposal of property sequestered in execution of a decree where there are two or more applications for execution against the same debtor, has been subjected to distinct rules.

With the view of instructing Officers in the simple and common-sense system of pleas and issues, adopted in the English Common Law Courts, and in the general conduct of trials, circulars have been issued by the Judicial Commissioner, but their result must be left for future notice.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the year 1858, the very extended powers to deal speedily and severely with crime, granted under Acts XIV., XVI., and XVII. of 1857, were exercised generally by the Officers in Oude. But in December, on the restoration of authority in all the districts, these powers were withdrawn, and the ordinary procedure of our Courts of Justice was adhered to.

No attempt at an analysis of crime can be made for the past year; and the returns are too incomplete to enable any one to ascertain the actual state of the Province either during or just after the storm of the rebellion.

It may however be observed that petty crime has not been at all rife until lately, and now it is apparently on the increase. There is nothing remarkable in this; for it has been noticed generally that in times of great political excitement the minds of men are too engrossed on the spectacle that is passing before them to be turned away by minor considerations. It was so in Oude for the past six months after the annexation of the Province, and it was so in 1857 in the districts of the Punjaub which bordered on the scene of the great convulsion.

The political trials in Oude have not been numerous. The most notable persons convicted are Lonee Singh of Mittowlee, and Fuzl Huq, who were transported for life, the former for delivering up to destruction the Europeans who had trusted to him; and the latter for preaching murderous doctrines among the rebels. Some of the party on this side the Ganges who murderously attacked the European fugitives descending the river from Futtehgurh have been apprehended and brought to justice. All those concerned, save one, in the murder of Major Gall at Roy Bareilly, when conveying despatches from the late Sir H. Lawrence to Allahabad in 1857, have paid the last penalty of the law.

In minor offences, punishment by stripes and fine has been largely substituted for imprisonment in Jail. This is not only in consonance with the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, but has been necessitated by the scantiness of our Jail accommodation.

POLICE.

An entirely new system of Police has been introduced in the Province, the constitution of which can best be described by the following extracts from the rules for its guidance:—

"The Oude Military Police is avowedly modelled upon what is now so well known "as the 'Scinde system,' which was initiated by Sir Charles Napier when Governor "of Scinde.

"The chief characteristic of the system is the entire separation of the Police from "the Judicial branch of the Administration, and its direct subordination to its own "Officers only. To the Police belongs the duty of preventing and detecting crime; "to the Civil Authorities that of investigating judicially the cases brought before them "by the Police.

"All the duties of protection and the prevention and detection of crime belong to "the Military Police, who now replace the old Thannadars and Burkundauzes. They are "distributed over the whole Province at Tehseels, Thannahs, Stations, and Out-posts, and "in addition to the above duties they furnish escorts for the Civil Officers, treasure, and

" prisoners, and guards for Jails and Treasuries. On the occurrence of any crime it is " the duty of the Police to take immediate measures for the capture of the offender. " They have nothing to do with their examination when caught, nor with the examina- " tion of witnesses. They administer no oaths, take no confessions, and record no " evidence, but confine themselves to the apprehension of criminals and collection of " evidence, leaving to the magisterial authorities the preparation, trial, and record of the " cases.

" The Oude Military Police is composed of thirty European Officers, five regiments " of Cavalry, fifteen of Infantry, and sixteen companies " of City Police, amounting to 16,250 officers and men.

The city Police are paid entirely out of the city Funds, and are no charge on the State.

" The districts in which the four divisional head quarters are situated, are held by " divisional seconds in command, while to each of the remaining eight Districts is " appointed a district commandant and district adjutant.

" The whole of the Police are under the orders of the chief of Police.

" Divisional commandants, seconds in command, and district commandants, can, " for offences against discipline, exercise the powers of a joint magistrate, punishing up " to three years' imprisonment, subject to review. They can dismiss naib jemadars, and " jemadars of infantry, and jemadars of cavalry, and summarily reduce or dismiss any " non-commissioned officer or soldier.

" Each regiment of police is commanded by a native officer. The native com- " mandant, under the superintendence of the European Officer, exercises the command " of his regiment, and is held responsible for its drill and discipline, its interior economy, " in short, everything connected with its efficiency. He is assisted by his Native Adjutant, " and besides these duties both are frequently employed in visiting and inspecting the " police posts furnished by their regiments in the district.

" Each district is divided into circles identical with the Tehseel jurisdiction, in " each of which, stations and outposts, corresponding with the old Thannas and Chokees, " are established. All the Police in each Tehseeldaree Division are subordinate to a " Native Officer specially selected for merit from the Officers serving in the Division. " He directs the exertions of all, and is responsible for the perfect efficiency of all the " Police under his control, and is in close communication with the Tehseeldar, who is " almost always a Deputy Magistrate.

" Every Police Station sends a diary daily to the European Police Officer, and " another, omitting that part relating to interior economy and discipline, direct to the " Deputy Commissioners. Every crime and occurrence of importance must be entered, " and every order received from the Magisterial Authorities must be acknowledged in " these diaries. The District Commandant sends daily an English diary of all events " worthy of note to the Chief of Police, and a copy to the Divisional Commandant, " who passes it on to the Commissioner of the Division.

" In summoning witnesses, apprehending offenders, putting parties in possession of " disputed property, &c., the Magistrate can send his orders direct to the Police Officer " commanding the post, who will at once comply with them. It is not requisite that " such orders should go through the European Police Officer.

" The Magisterial authorities are responsible for the maintenance of order in the " Districts; therefore the Police must obey all orders from them."

It will be seen from the above that the Judicial investigation of the Thanahdar has been entirely abolished, and that the change is a radical one. As the system was not set thoroughly going before February, 1859, sufficient experience has not been afforded of its working to warrant the expression of a decided opinion upon it. On this subject a report has been called for by the Government, which will be furnished in due course, but the Chief Commissioner may confidently say that with no other body of police could the disarming of the population have been so effectually carried out. In this respect their exertions have been most remarkable: all attempts at concealment of cannon and arms have proved fruitless, opposed to the activity and the perseverance of the Officers of the force, European and Native;—but the returns tell their own story.

Equally praiseworthy was their conduct when the Rebels from the Nepaul Terhai made the last irruption into the trans-Gogra Districts. They stood their ground, retiring leisurely on the Military Columns as the enemy advanced in overpowering numbers; so effectually, too, did the small outposts along the line of the Gogra in the Mullapoor Doab watch the ferries, that the rebels who had burst through the intervals of the Military Detachments, under the Hills, and had reached that river with the view of making for Rohilcund, were unable to procure a single boat, and forced to return eastward; which movement threw them into the hands of Brigadier Horsford's force, by which they were nearly annihilated.

Neither of the services above alluded to could have been rendered by the most efficient body of Police on the old model.

JAILS.

The arrangements made by the late Chief Commissioner, and followed up by the present for prison accommodation were, to have only one regular Jail at Lucknow, where prisoners sentenced to long terms are imprisoned, and at the head quarters of each Division to have one prison, to hold prisoners beyond 6 months, and at the minor districts to keep only small lock-up houses in the vicinity of the Court. Temporary buildings wherever available have been made use of, but at six stations where there were none, orders have now been issued to construct temporary buildings at a cost of 700 Rupees each.

The number of prisoners will be exceedingly small, as in petty cases where formerly our Jails were crowded by offenders sentenced to a few months or weeks' incarceration, the recent orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General have prescribed the free resort to the lash and to fines as an appropriate punishment, and in heinous crimes where the culprit is condemned to a lengthened period of imprisonment, Act XXII. of

of 1858, provides for the transportation of such offenders. The relief to our Jails given by this Act is so great, that it is hoped that it will be extended beyond the period for which it was originally intended to run.

LAND.

SETTLEMENTS.

The summary settlement of the land revenue which was commenced in 1856, had scarcely been concluded, when the mutiny breaking out, changed the whole phase of affairs, and on re-occupying the province a re-settlement of the Government demand was ordered to be made. The principles which guided the Chief Commissioner in conducting this settlement have already been detailed in Sir R. Montgomery's report, and the result only need be shown here.

The total revenue raised by the ex-King of Oude on the land of the province amounted to Rupees 1,38,03,731.

In the settlement of 1856, this demand was reduced after careful investigation to Rupees 1,04,80,755. It has now been finally fixed at Rupees 1,04,20,990. This however does not represent the entire revenue derivable from the soil; for no less than 1673 villages, yielding Rupees 5,99,856, have been allowed to be held rent free by parties who could claim exemption from the tax, either by long prescription, or in virtue of a deed of gift from the ruler of the day.

The rights of each of these grantees to their rent-free holdings are being properly investigated under the prescribed rules; meanwhile, the orders of the Government provide that no man shall be dispossessed without having ample opportunity of establishing his claim; and even then deprivation of his rent-free tenure shall be deferred till the next settlement of the revenue demand.

The principal feature of the present settlement is the preservation in their integrity of the estates of Talooqdars, or large landholders, instead of breaking them up into single villages, and settling with the village occupants. The amount of Government Revenues now paid by Talooqdars is Rupees 65,64,959. But while we have restored their estates to the Talooqdars the condition of the sub-proprietors, whose villages have been more recently absorbed in the Talooquas, and who had always retained some traces of their former independent rights, has not been neglected. The Government orders directed that they should be secured from extortion, and the Chief Commissioner has provided for their being maintained in all rights and privileges they were found in enjoyment of at annexation. He has further required that puttahs or leases consolidating all rent and authorized cesses (but excluding the illegal dues) into one specific sum should be given by the Talooqdars to all holding directly under them.

The total amount of land confiscated in Oude for rebellion is Rupees 9,46,833: of these 7,34,127 Rupees have been already bestowed in reward on native subjects who have given substantial proof of their loyal attachment to the British rule.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES.

It has often been observed regarding India that the tumult of war and internal commotions have no effect on the cultivation of the soil, and whilst rival armies are contending in deadly strife, the peasant cultivator has been seen at no great distance pursuing peacefully the tillage of his ground. It might have been expected that some difference would be observable in Oude, where the whole province had risen in arms to assert its independence of foreign authority. But through the troublous seasons of 1857 and 1858, the crops were sown and harvest gathered throughout the province, save in the immediate vicinity of Lucknow, and of the road between it and Cawnpore, with the same regularity and in as great abundance as they have ever been.

The share of the produce, too, due to the suzrain, was paid readily by the peasant, to the party that had force enough to demand it, and no attempt was made to withhold the rent altogether, or to dispute the authority of the Collector for the time being. The peasant took a receipt for the rent he had paid, in order to secure himself from further exaction.

No attempt has been made to gather the whole demand on the spring harvest of 1858-59, as our possession of the province was confined to very narrow limits, and only in the districts of Lucknow, Oonao and Hurdin, which were early occupied, partial collections were made, amounting to Rupees 9,65,235.

But the autumn harvest demand was collected in all districts, mostly without difficulty, but in some, remissions had to be made in consequence of the collections having been forestalled by the rebels, or of the land having been thrown out of cultivation, or the crops destroyed by the passage of troops.

Thus in the districts of the Fyzabad Division the autumn demand was fully realized, besides Rupees 1,03,485, on the previous spring crops.

In the Lucknow Division, the district of Roy Bareilly has fully liquidated the Government demand, and in Lucknow and Oonao the balance of Rupees 82,629* is owing to the devastating influence of war.

* Autumn Crop.

In the Khyrabad Division about the same balance remains, owing to the country having been till late in the hands of the rebels.

The Districts of the Baraitch or Trans-Gogra Division were the last to be recovered from the hands of the rebels, and here a larger falling off is observable.

Regarding the collection of the Government demand and the recovery of balances, the orders of the Chief Commissioner were explicit and often repeated, that in no case arrears should be demanded beyond the spring crop of 1858-59, and even this demand was to be exceptional. In those districts in which the British Administration was not restored till the end of December, remissions were ordered to be made, and no process of distraint for arrears was allowed. Where it could be proved that the Rebel

Government had already gathered the revenue, power was given to the Commissioners of Divisions to make the remission.

The demands, collections, and balances, are shown in the following Abstract :

Divisions.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
Lucknow	34,18,382	21,34,934	12,83,448
Fyzabad	26,16,929	11,06,342	15,10,587
Khyrabad	30,39,154	15,24,321	15,14,833
Baraitch	9,91,489	8,66,536	1,24,953
	100,65,954	56,32,133	44,33,821

All the balances, with the exception of Rupees 96,319, have been remitted.

CUSTOMS—EXCISE—OPIUM.

STAMPS.

There are no customs levied in Oude. The excise on spirituous liquors has produced very small returns. In Lucknow and Fyzabad the sale of spirituous liquors was for long time entirely prohibited, in consequence of these cities being occupied by our troops, but as it was found impossible to prevent the soldiers from procuring intoxicating liquors surreptitiously, the Chief Commissioner, with the concurrence of the Military Authorities, has licensed the sale of spirits, and in Lucknow has adopted the plan recommended by the Government in its letter No. 1428, dated 31st March, 1859, of taking the distilleries under the direct management of the local authorities.

The income derivable from the sale of Opium is small, and not likely to increase under the present system, for the contractor has no protection against illicit sale.

The soil of Oude is favorable to the growth of the poppy, and all Officers seem to think the extra establishment of Agencies at Fyzabad and Lucknow would lead to an increase of revenue. On this subject a special report has been called for by the Government, and will be submitted when the information is complete.

	Rupees.
Lucknow Division	29,450
Khyrabad Division	5,278
Baraitch Division	3,738
Fyzabad Division	5,776
Total	44,242

The income received from the sale of Stamps entirely depends on the state of our Courts. As they were closed throughout the Province for the most part of the year, the profit to Government under this head of Revenue is necessarily small.

SALT.

The arrangements for the taxation of salt are quite in early infancy, the sanction to the manufacture of and tax on this article of consumption having only been received from the Supreme Government in February. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General then was pleased to approve of the propositions made by the late Chief Commissioner, to receive all the salt from the different clusters of works into storehouses, from whence it is to be carried away by traders, after paying the Government duty. His Excellency the Governor General recommended a differential scale of duty on the various kinds of salt, assuming one Rupee as the average tax.

Though late in the season to commence operations, vigorous arrangements were carried out at once, on the receipt of these orders of Government. A large quantity of salt had been stored by the traders, and on this an impost was immediately levied. Licenses to manufacture salt were not at first taken eagerly, but have latterly been more extensively sought, and in this first year of experiment, when we have to contend with the difficulty always attending the introduction of a new system, with the lateness of the season, and the inexperience and other occupations of most of the Officers employed, the revenue derivable from salt may be fairly estimated at 5 lakhs, or £50,000, up to the 31st May. One month after the close of the official year, Rupees 1,23,509 had been collected, and three lakhs more were about to be realised; salt to nearly that amount having been stored. These results may be considered satisfactory, and warrant the hope that by careful management and proper precaution against smuggling, a large revenue may be derived from this tax upon salt. The expenses of establishment are not to exceed 5 per cent on the estimated outturn of 5 lakhs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORESTS.

The arrangements made before the mutinies for the conservancy of the Forests in Oude have been explained in a former Report.

During the disturbances these fell into abeyance, and much plundering and waste resulted.

As soon as possible after the re-occupation of the trans-Gogra Province, certain rules for regulating the cutting of timber and realizing the duties on what was already felled, were introduced. An efficient preventive establishment was organized, and indiscriminate plunder and felling has almost ceased.

The marginal note shows the receipts and disbursements up to 30th April only; the former are exclusively from sale of timber: Rs. 11,500 will be realized in addition from the lease of the grazing tax and other forest dues for the agricultural year.

Income	... Rs.	61,221	8	0
Expenditure	... „	1,594	0	11
Balance	... „	59,627	7	1

Considering the lateness of the season at which operations were commenced and the

disturbed state of the frontier, these results of the forest management may be considered creditable, and in future years these tracts will yield a large income.

The extensive jungles and wooded tracts which surrounded the Forts in Oude are being gradually cleared away, and brought under cultivation. The orders of the Chief Commissioner for cutting down all wood to a distance of 400 yards in the immediate vicinity of Forts, have been vigorously executed, and the cost of destruction has been borne by the owners of the lands; the remainder of these waste lands are being parcelled out into convenient lots for clearing leases, which, under certain rules framed by the Chief Commissioner and approved by Government, are being eagerly taken both by Talooqdars and smaller proprietors.

Only partial returns have been received from districts of the extent and number of these tracts, though the District Officers report that south of the Gogra the demand for them is great, and all will very shortly be given away in lease. North of the Gogra the forests and waste lands are of such vast extent that years must elapse before they can be reclaimed, and many of the forests it will be desirable to preserve for the valuable timber they produce. On this subject a special report has been called for by Government, and will shortly be submitted.

In the Baraitch and Khyrabad Divisions there are also large tracts of once cultivated Land, long abandoned owing to the oppressions of the Nazims, and civil wars of the Talooqdars. These tracts comprise the areas of entire villages, and every encouragement is given, by the offer of light terms, to parties who will undertake to restore the cultivation.

No estimate can yet be formed of the extent of the waste lands to be brought under the plough.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In the last Report a detail was given of the operations of the Department of Public Works in the province of Oude, from the annexation to the 1st January, 1859: the present Report will complete the narrative to the close of the past official year, and will therefore relate to the operation of only 4 months.

Owing to the favorable change in the condition of the affairs of the Province, and the circumstance of the duties of the Barrackmaster having been transferred to the Quarter-master General's Department, it will not be necessary to touch upon more than the following heads: "Fortified Posts," "Demolitions," "New Cantonments," "Roads and Bridges."

FORTIFIED POSTS.

STONE BRIDGE FORT.

The defences of this Fort have been completed. Many of the works, which at first were hurriedly thrown up, have been renewed or improved; and the extensive glacis, which involved vast clearances of the demolitions, have been completed.

IRON BRIDGE FORT.

Nothing has been done to this post during the period under review.

RESIDENCY FORT.

A plan for this Fort has been drawn out and submitted to Government, whose orders regarding it had not been received up to 30th April last.

DEMOLITION.

In the event of the Residency Fort being constructed, a small area will have to be cleared in the neighbourhood of the Cawnpore Road. With this reservation it may be said that the demolitions have been completed. Much remains to be done towards levelling and smoothing the ruins, and it may be necessary to open out one or two more short streets.

NEW CANTONMENTS.

The exertions of the Engineers' Department during the period under review have been almost entirely concentrated upon the duty of providing shelter for the large body of European Troops located in the Province. Seven new Cantonments have been commenced, *viz.* "Dilkoosha," (close to Lucknow) "Fyzabad," "Seetapoor," "Gondah," "Roy Bareilly," "Sultanpoor," and "Baraitch."

The orders of Government regarding the formation of these new Cantonments were received in the middle of January, but the staff of Executive Engineers was not immediately available, and work did not commence at any of the stations until the month of February. At Sultanpoor the Executive Engineer did not arrive before March.

It was at first intended to devote all our resources at the several stations to the construction of regular barracks, of good substantial character; but it was soon ascertained that this could not be done to any extent before the rains at any station except Lucknow, owing to the very inadequate supply of skilled labourers (paticularly masons), and to the impossibility of collecting sufficient quantities of materials in proper time. Orders were therefore issued for the construction of commodious temporary huts, to be well raised from the ground, and sheltered from the sun by open verandahs: at the same time the more substantial buildings were ordered to be pushed on as speedily as possible.

At LUCKNOW, the supply of labor and material being ample, 52 large buildings, including Barracks, Hospitals, and Officers' quarters, but exclusive of the smaller aeccessary buildings, were set in hand in February. More than half of these buildings were either being roofed in, or ready for roofing, on the 1st May, and it is expected that they will be completed by the end of June or middle of July. They will acommodate one Regiment of Cavalry, 2

2 Regiments European Cavalry.
2½ „ „ Infantry.
3 Troops and Batteries of Artillery.
2 Reserve companies of Ditto.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
1 Ditto ditto Infantry.

Regiments of Infantry, and two troops or batteries of Artillery. The huts at the old Cantonment of Murriaon have been repaired and rendered habitable for a Regiment of Cavalry, a wing of a Regiment of Infantry, and a troop of Artillery.

At FYZABAD, the supply of labor and material has been better than at any of the other out stations: 25 large buildings have been commenced, of which 13 were in an advanced state on the 1st May. Huts have also been completed for a wing of a Regiment of Infantry, and for a Company of Engineers, and were in course of construction for a Battery of Artillery and 6 Companies of a Regiment of Infantry. The occupation of the huts commenced on the 18th April.

1½ Regiment of European Infantry.
1 Company of Bengal Engineers.
1 Battery of Artillery.
1 Regiment Native Infantry.
1 Ditto Ditto Cavalry.

½ Regiment of European Infantry.
1 Battery of Artillery.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.
1 Ditto Ditto Cavalry.

At SEETAPORE, 20 barracks have been set in hand, but only four will be ready by the rains. Huts were completed for the whole of the troops by the 1st of May.

1 Regiment of European Infantry.
1 Battery of Artillery.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.
1 Ditto Ditto Cavalry.

At GONDAH, seven barracks have been set in hand, three of which were in very advanced state before the 1st May. Huts for the whole force have been completed.

At ROY BAREILLY, owing to the paucity of laborers, it was not advisable to commence upon any semi-permanent buildings, except the hospitals. Huts however for the whole force were well advanced on 1st May.

1 Regiment of European Infantry.
1 Battery of Artillery.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry.
1 Ditto Ditto Cavalry.

At SULTANPORE, the want of labor has been felt almost as much as at Roy Bareilly: four barracks have been set in hand, and huts for the whole force would be ready by the end of May.

Wing of a European Regiment.
Two Post Guns.

BARAITCH.—This is only a temporary Station, and huts for the force had only just been commenced at the end of April.

1 Regiment of European Infantry.
1 Battery of Artillery.

In addition to the accommodation for European troops above noted, hospitals have been ordered for the native portion of the force.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

These may be classed under two heads. The Military Road undertaken by the Engineer Department, and paid for from the general revenues, and the District Roads, which are constructed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the cost of which is chiefly defrayed from the local funds.

LUCKNOW CITY ROAD.

No new roads have been constructed in the city, but the roads which were opened out before January last have been metalled to an extent of almost eight miles.

DISTRICT ROADS.

In the middle of January last, orders were received from Government for the repairs of the following Military lines of communication between the several stations, for which a grant of Rupees 300 per mile, was allowed :

	Miles.
Lucknow to Roy Bareilly	85½
„ Seetapore	56¾
„ Fyzabad	81
„ Sultanpore	85½
Fyzabad to Sultanpore	36¾
Nawabgunj to Byram Ghat	21
Sultanpore *viâ* Pertabgurh to Oude frontier, towards Allahabad	59½
Total ...	390

Owing to the delay on the arrival of the Officers intended for road duty, the Lucknow and Roy Bareilly Road was the only road commenced before the month of April; and this was about half completed by the end of that month. Arrangements however have been made to insure that the whole of the roads shall be passable before the rains set in.

Annexed is a detailed Statement showing the expenditure incurred during the period under review, and the former expenditure already reported, which, taken together, give the total for the financial year 1858-59.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Accommodation for Troops ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	1,98,325 1 2	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	8,88,599 0 4	10,86,924 1 6
Fortified Posts ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	2,67,456 14 3	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	1,70,576 11 2	4,38,033 9 5
Demolitions ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	2,00,172 7 9	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	35,921 7 8	2,36,093 15 5
Roads and Bridges ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	2,63,820 6 1	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	1,81,295 11 7	4,45,116 1 8
Civil Buildings ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	28,091 8 8	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	14,723 13 4	42,815 6 0
Military Contingencies or Service of Troops ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	51,121 10 10	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	121 13 0	51,243 7 10
Establishments ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	50,052 10 7	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	42,611 2 3	92,663 12 10
Miscellaneous ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	30,664 0 10	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	25,640 14 5	56,304 15 3
Total ...	From 1st May to 31st December 1858 ...	10,89,704 12 2	
	From 1st January to 30th April 1859 ...	13,59,490 9 9	24,49,195 5 11

To facilitate the construction of District roads, so essential for the traffic and internal communication of a Province, the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 was given by his Lordship the Governor General in January to be distributed as a grant in aid of local funds to each District according to its wants, and with reference to the general demand. By the aid of these funds 1,066 miles of road have been rendered passable for carts and wheeled carriages.

No attempt at elaborate road-making or metalling the surface has been made, the object being not to make the most perfect road, but to make the most use of the money allotted, by opening a continuous line of communication : without bridging the worst nullahs, or at least smoothing the declivities on the sides of the streams, so as to allow the passage of carts, all efforts at road-making would have been useless. The sum of Rupees 80,625 has therefore been expended on this object, and of Rupees 8,300 on bridges, all of a temporary character. Where timber is plentiful, that material has been resorted to for the construction of bridges, and the great obstructions have been surmounted at a very trifling expense. Thus in the Baraitch Division two wooden bridges, one of them exceeding 110 feet in span, the other not much less, have been completed for 1,100 Rupees.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

All public buildings having been destroyed in Oude, it was necessary to provide accommodation for our Courts of Justice, and where no buildings were available for the purpose, the late Chief Commissioner obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government to erect temporary Court-houses at a cost not exceeding Rupees 2,766. At four stations—Lucknow, Fyzabad, Durriabad, and Baraitch, buildings have been found to answer the purpose. At Roy Barielly, Seetapore, Hurdin, Pertabgurh, Court-houses have been completed according to the sanctioned plan, and at the other stations the buildings are in course of erection.

RAILROADS, CANALS, AND IRRIGATION.

There is nothing to report under these heads. The Chief Commissioner has expressed his views in favor of the construction of a line of rail between Lucknow and Cawnpore, and Lucknow and Fyzabad, but beyond the discussion on the merits of such a project, no actual commencement has been made.

There is no need of canals for purposes of irrigation in this Province.

POST OFFICE.

The Postal communication between the capital and all outposts of the Province is now complete and rapid. Between Lucknow and Cawnpore mail carts have run regularly since the reoccupation of the city, and no instance of the mail being robbed has occurred throughout the year.

The communication between the head quarters and the remotest corner of every district is now secured by an establishment of runners.

	Total of letters paid or franked on Public Service.	Total of unpaid.
Despatched	5,56,183	2,67,581
Received	3,73,379	1,90,701
Total	9,09,562	4,58,282

Grand Total 13,67,844 of letters received and despatched.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore was established in March, 1858, and was extended to Fyzabad on the advance of general Sir H. Grant in July. In the wake of His Excellency the Commander in Chief as he marched into Oude from Allahabad during the cold weather, the electric wire was carried, and telegraphed to the Government the immediate news of his daily success.

This temporary line was withdrawn when the field operations ceased, and now the stations of Gonda, Fyzabad, Sultanpore, are placed in electric communication with Lucknow and Allahabad.

MARINE.

The importance of navigating the river Gogra has occupied the attention of the Supreme Government, and since the close of the official year a steamer and flat have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for commercial and general use. But this subject will properly be treated of more fully in a subsequent Report.

FINANCIAL.

Any calculations of finance based on the income or expenditure of the past year would be utterly futile, as, during a season of unexampled disturbance, when the sources of income were for a while entirely stopped, and only began to reopen fully towards the end of the past year, the expenditure has far exceeded anything that need ever be expected again. Entrenched posts to protect the civil functionaries deputed into the district before the re-establishment of order, have formed a heavy item.

The financial operations for the year under review may be thus exhibited :

INCOME.

Revenue Collections	76,55,024	
Received for Supply Bills	1,53,88,157	
Remittances from N. W. P.	78,88,765	
		3,29,31,946

EXPENDITURE.

Military charges	1,42,27,658	
Military Police	9,98,283	
Civil Administration, including Public Works, and every charge not essentially Military	1,53,33,082	
		23,72,923
Net Total ...		3,05,59,023

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The only Churches in the Province before the Mutinies were, one attached to the Residency, and another in the Cantonment of Lucknow. Both these were destroyed by the rebels, but the walls of the Cantoment Church were left standing, and a thatched roof has been put on, and thus rendered it serviceable for the performance of Divine worship.

In the city of Lucknow an entirely new Church, designed with great architectural taste by Major Hutchinson, Engineers, has been commenced in the Civil Station, and will be completed, it is hoped, within present year.

Temporary thatched buildings have been erected, or, when any were available, have been appropriated for sacred purposes at Fyzabad, Gonda, and Seetapore, and further accommodation is being provided.

The spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic portion of the community have similarly been provided for.

POLITICAL.

In January the remnants of the rebel armies that from all parts of the Province had been driven across the Gogra took refuge in Nepaul. A scheme to draw them eastward across the Gunduck, and thus compel the mass to surrender to the British Troops, failed, and at the termination of the period under review they lay to the number of perhaps 10,000 men of all kinds under and just within the exterior range of hills, while a cordon of our Troops guarded our frontier. In May they made an irruption in several bands into our territory. Some penetrated almost to the Gogra, but in the

end all were overtaken, cut up, and dispersed. It is calculated that 15,000 Sepoys entered Nepaul with the Begum in January, of whom at least three-fourths have perished by the sword and malaria, or have stolen off to their homes. No accounts put the numbers of all sorts remaining in Nepaul at more than 6,000 men.

The number of Sepoys who have surrendered is shewn by the returns to be small; but this does not represent all who have returned to their homes. The leave-men and those belonging to the less guilty Regiments alone venture to present themselves to the authorities. Indeed the others hardly like to settle openly in their villages; they generally hover about the vicinity, where they are supported by their friends: the clearing of the jungles south of the Gogra will furnish employment to many, and a few have been found working on the fortifications at Lucknow. There can be no doubt, however, that a large proportion, perhaps half of all who were in the ranks when the mutinies broke out, have been killed in the course of the insurrection; but a heaver retribution has perhaps overtaken the survivors than those who have perished in the field or on the gallows.

In no country could more profound tranquillity reign than at this moment in Oude. The disaffected in the cities, and particularly in Lucknow, do certainly endeavour to keep men's minds in a ferment, and prevent a return to that confidence in our rule which was felt so strongly before the mutinies, by spreading reports of approaching aid from Nepaul, Persia, and Turkey. But their success has not been great, and latterly the accounts fugitives have brought of the miserable condition to which the remnant of the rebel force in Nepaul has been reduced, have destroyed all confidence in promises of foreign assistance.

With regard to the temper and feeling of the population, the Chief Commissioner appends an extract from the report of Major Barrow, C.B., who, besides acting as Commissioner of a division, having accompanied the Commander-in-Chief's Camp to receive the submission of the land-holders, and having conducted the summary settlement, in the course of which he was brought into close contact with every class of the population, has had opportunities of forming an opinion which entitled him to be considered a high authority on the subject, not in his own jurisdiction only, but for the whole Province.

Adverting to the disarming and dismantling of forts, Major Barrow writes: "The "above measures have of course been distasteful to the higher classes, and the lower "too, but they quite comprehend it as being a perfectly justifiable act on our part, "as a fitting conclusion to our conquest in the past struggle. The feeling that "pervades is one, I think, of resignation: all are completely cowed, and the Talooqdars "feel their best course now is to follow us in all our views, and there is the most com- "plete submission. I observe none of the sullenness that is spoken of by some; and I have "met most of the Talooqdars in Oude. They are fairly beaten, and they feel it; ever alive "to self-interest, we may now lead them to anything. The short-sighted view that has "been expressed, that they attribute to fear our act of justice in restoring them to their "own, I can see no indication of. There are of course discontented and seditious men "still, but having made it the interests of the higher classes to support us, there is no

"fear of these. I consider on the whole the temper and feeling of the Talooqdars and "people of Oude is more in our favor than during the period anterior to the Rebellion."

The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to say this picture is not a little over coloured. It can hardly be disputed that generally the Chiefs and the Rajpoot and Brahmin population prefer a weak Government that leaves full scope for their turbulent propensities to a strong one that can maintain order and enforce obedience to the law. The chiefs, too, feel the loss of power, and these feelings cannot at once be eradicated; but the Chief Commissioner is decidedly of opinion that the disarming of the population and dismantling of the forts, however inexorably these measures may be carried out, and though no doubt extremely distasteful, entail no lasting odium on the Government. The people of India respect power, and they can well understand how a strong Government will suffer no armies or strongholds but its own. Popularity is not to be gained by a display of weakness, and if the people would have felt no temporary irritation against, neither would they have entertained any respect for, a Government that, despite of the teachings of the late insurrection, had left them the power again to attempt its overthrow with the slightest prospect of success. The Chief Commissioner has never met a native really attached to our Government who did not consider the disarming of the population one of the wisest acts of our policy.

The Chief Commissioner also agrees in thinking that all classes, except perhaps the fanatical Mahomedan rabble of towns, admit themselves thoroughly beaten after a trial of strength in which all the advantages were for a long time on their side, and that to their apprehension conquest has given to the British Government a better right to govern them than annexation did. He believes they are thoroughly cowed, and in corroboration of this view it may be remarked that in the late inroads the rebels received no support from the population, and were not joined by a man.

The extraordinary exertions and success of the police in the work of disarming have been noticed elsewhere. After the first pressure the idea prevailed that our efforts would relax, and if a proportion of the arms were given all at once, the remainder might be retained. Talooqdars therefore surrendered one or two guns, burying the remainder. But the search has been so unremittingly prosecuted,—all the European Police Officers having been sent into the interior of the Districts to conduct it,—the responsibility of land-holders for compelling surrender by their tenants has been so rigidly enforced, and such large rewards have been given for the discovery of cannon, that all attempts at concealment have proved ineffectual. It still, however required a few severe examples to throughly effect the object. All Talooqdars had on executing the settlement engagements bound themselves on penalty of confiscation of their estates to surrender all instruments of war. This penalty was enforced in a few instances of obstinate recusance, and the effect has been to make numerous Talooqdars, who had before denied the possession of so much as a fowling-piece deliver up many pieces of ordnance. The returns show 527 cannon surrendered up to the end of the official year; but this does not include what were taken by the Military columns, so that the total number captured or surrendered in Oude cannot fall far short of 1,000. Of smaller weapons, 5,68,757 swords and fire-arms have

Cannon	527
Fire-arms	1,37,393
Swords	4,31,364
Spears	39,612
Total.....	6,08,896
Miscellaneous	5,80,905
Total.....	11,89,801

Arms surrendered up to 2nd July.		
Cannon		656
Fire arms		1,72,761
Swords		5,35,129
Spears		47,427
	Total	7,55,973
Miscellaneous		6,26,435
	Total	13,82,408

been given up, but here again no account has been kept of those taken by the Military columns. The Chief Commissioner at the time he writes thinks three-fourths at least of the arms of all kinds must have been got out, and the remainder must become useless in a few months; for no man dare keep a weapon above ground, and they have no means of preserving them from decay while buried. The disarming has been least complete in the Baraitch Division, owing to its recent disturbed state.

The demolition of the forts has also rapidly proceeded. Wherever the owner has shown a disposition to delay the work, it has been taken in hand by the district authorities, and the cost recovered from him. The Chief Commissioner has not been satisfied with driving roads through each face of a fort; he has insisted on entire demolition, so that with the conjoint influence of time and rain scarce a trace may remain a few years hence of where a fort once stood. The Chief Commissioner considers half have already been reduced to this state, and the remainder will be at the close of the season. Two Officers of the Royal Engineers, obligingly placed by the Commander in Chief at the Chief Commissioner's disposal for the purpose, have been making a tour of inspection of the forts, and much benefit has resulted from the measure.

MILITARY.

A full description of the Military operations of the past year in Oude would form an important chapter in the volume of Indian History. Cursory mention of the steady unchecked progress of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the complete subjugation of the Province was made in the late Chief Commissioner's report. This work accomplished, a large force has been stationed in appropriate places, to hold the Province in military subjugation: Fyzabad, Gondah, Sultanpore, Roy Bareilly, Lucknow, and Seetapore, are garrisoned by Europeans and Native Troops of all arms. The present force is undoubtedly large, and may very shortly be capable of reduction, as the Province becomes confirmed in its present peaceful state, and as the weapons of war are completely extracted.

The Chief Commissioner entirely coincides with what he understands is the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in considering that the only Native force eventually requisite in addition to the Police, will be 4 Regiments of Infantry and 4 of Irregular Cavalry.

At the present season the defence of the frontier along the range of hills is left to the Military Police, who, to the number of 2,500 Cavalry and Infantry, men, and European officers, are posted at intervals supported by regular troops at Nanparal, and at the junction of Gorukpore and Toolseepore. Hereafter, when the Police is restricted to purely civil duties, its strength may be greatly diminished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

The condition of the inhabitants of Oude, their attachment to the soil, and the sufferings they have at times endured in being driven from their homes, have on former occasions been brought before the Government and the public. Whatever may have been the tyranny and oppression that caused misery in the land, there is now no misrule to disturb the mind of the people. Nature has here showered lavishly her gifts, and plenteous harvests reward the husbandman's toil. To the daily laborer employment has been given on the extensive public works that have been carried on throughout the Province. Oude has long been known as the country from whence the best class of domestic servants is procured, and as a general rule, their fidelity has stood the test of the late terrible convulsion. One class alone of public servants, the Oude Sepoy, has for ever lost all claim to their own boasted characteristic—fidelity to their master's salt.

CONSERVANCY.

The labors of the Conservancy Committee of Lucknow, whose formation was mentioned in the last Report, have produced a beneficial change in the appearance and condition of that vast city; originally formed for the purpose of directing the sanitary arrangements imperatively called for in a city sacked and strewn with the *debris* of a siege, the Committee gradually extended their sphere of action, and undertook the management of all municipal improvements, under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Fortifications were levelled, dry tanks filled, drains opened out, public privies established, and the general conservancy of the Military and Civil Lines conducted on a regular plan. On all these objects, as well as on watering old roads and constructing new lines of communication, Rupees 1,72,293 have been judiciously and economically expended. The community of Lucknow and the local Government are indebted to the labors of this Committee in general, and especially of the Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, whose energy and skill in these matters have been frequently brought to the notice of Government, for the healthy condition and wonderfully improved appearence of that picturesque city.

NOTE.—The number of houses standing now in the City of Lucknow is 60,311. Of shops 14, 503, calculated at 4 souls to a house or shop—a low estimate. This gives a population of 2,99,256, but as all have not perhaps returned, the population may be estimated between 2¾ and 3 Lacs of people.

In other towns the alterations and improvements, though less conspicuous, have yet been considerable, and all Officers who have had the opportunity, have bestowed their best energies on the improvement of the physical condition of the people entrusted to their charge. At Fyzabad, Mr. Bradford has rendered service in enforcing attention to the sanitary arrangements which have been ordered to be introduced in the large towns of Upper India.

While these active measures are being taken for the prevention of disease, immediate arrangements have been made for relieving present sickness and distress.

Two Hospital Dispensaries have been established in Lucknow, one of which is supported by the British Government, and the other by a trust of the former Lucknow Government.

Similar Dispensaries for the relief of in-door and out-door patients have been erected, partly by a subscription, and partly from Government funds, at most of the stations, and will be established in all, with little delay.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the administration of the Province during the past year, the Chief Commissioner desires to record his acknowledgement of the services rendered by the Officers of every department under his control.

Especial notice was bestowed by the late Chief Commissioner on those who had distinguished themselves by their exertions, and the same energy and devotion to the public service has been continued by all.

Major Barrow, C.B., has had a three-fold duty to perform in superintending the settlements, accompanying His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as Civil Officer, and in administering the Division of Khyrabad.

Messrs. Tucker and Bradford have incurred more than an ordinary share of labor, risk, and exposure.

Captains Steel and Ross have re-established Civil authority trans Gogra, and have taken part in the Military operations on the frontier.

Major Bruce, C.B., Chief of Police, has been successfully employed with Major General Sir H. Grant in inducing to surrender or breaking up the rebel bands which hovered for a while on the frontier of Nepaul, and threatened to harass the trans-Gogra Districts.

The Engineer Department under Major Crommelin, C.B., has displayed most laudable energy in the rapid erection of Barracks for the British Troops.

No. 1233.

FROM

LIEUTENANT J. F. MACANDREW,
Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, *Calcutta.*

SIR,

JUDICIAL. IN his desire to despatch his Annual Administration Report at as early a date as possible, the Chief Commissioner omitted to notice a feature in the Criminal Administration to which the Judicial Commissioner has adverted, namely, that not a single mutinous

sepoy has been brought to trial for participation in murder throughout the course of last year. This omission, if not too late, he desires to remedy by recording the following observations:

2. Though Government Order No. 5061, dated 6th December last, directed the detention of all sepoys proved to have been present with the Regiments or Detachments that murdered their Officers, the Chief Commissioner thought it prudent, at a time when the sepoys were still in great force on the borders of Nepaul, and apparently hesitating whether to surrender on the faith of the amnesty, to draw a distinction between such Regiments as had committed general massacres, as at Jhansi, Cawnpore, Mahundee, Allahabad, &c., and such as had only shot down an officer, and to confine the operation of the above orders to men of the former. Of course any known offender of the latter would also be detained.

3. And even as regards men belonging to the Regiments that committed general massacres, the Chief Commissioner, though he ordered the detention of such as presented themselves, has prohibited search being made for those who have returned to their homes. Such a course he thought likely to induce all the returned sepoys who now live in an uneasy state near their homes, not venturing openly to settle down there, to band together and turn dacoits on a large scale. Any one of them against whom *primâ facie* evidence of guilt has been obtained, or who is wanted as an approver, can always be apprehended, and if we had them all in our custody we should probably not be able to convict 5 per cent.

4. The Thuggee Agency, under the Superintendence of Captain Chamberlain, has, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, been employed to trace out mutineer murderers, and in the exercise of this duty, the restrictions above described have been imposed on it. It had been too short a time in operation before the year closed, to show any result.

5. At one time it was supposed that a number of Sepoys captured in action in the late irruption of the rebels from Nepaul into the Baraitch Division, belonged to the Cawnpore Regiment; but this was a mistake, and they were released by order of the Chief Commissioner, as punishment was likely to deter others from coming in. It is remarkable that while great numbers of Irregular Cavalry surrendered at the period, very few Sepoys of the late regular army ventured to come in, which circumstance leads to the conclusion that those still in arms belonged to the most guilty Regiments.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

LUCKNOW,
The 2nd August, 1858.

(Signed) J. F. MACANDREW,
Offg. Secy. to Chief Comr. Oude.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

134266

ERRATA TO THE OUDE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Page 8, Para. 33, line 9, *for* Major Gall, "of" Roy Bareilly, *read* Major Gall "at" Roy Bareilly.

„ 9, Para. 36, line 6, *for* even "men" of the Regiments, *dele* "men."

„ 14, Para. 64, lines 1 and 2, *for* that "this" system, "though" introduced, *read* that "the" system "then" introduced.

„ 14, Para. 66, line 5, *for* their "thriving" propensities, *read* their "thieving" propensities.

„ 21, Para. 94, line 11, *for* revenue "for," *read* revenue "from."

„ 22, Para. 98, line 3, *for* The "strongest" interdict *read* The "stringent" interdict.

„ 30, Para. 126, line 10, *for* away to "the borders" in small parties, *read* away to "their homes, &c.," in small parties.

„ 32, Para. 134, line 15, *for* also "for" the strictest, *read* also "by" the strictest.

„ 32, Para. 135, line 4, *for* latter "to" any, *read* latter "of" any.

„ 33, Para. 136, *for* inculcated "in" his subordinates, *read* inculcated "on" his subordinates.

„ 34, Para. 139, line 4, *for* with "hunger" and offerings, *read* with "prayer" and offerings.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Introductory Remarks.

1. VARIOUS circumstances have combined to render the year under review the first in which the Administration of the Province could be uniformly and consistently carried on in conformity with the scheme enunciated by Government at annexation. The British Government having assumed charge of the Province early in 1856, during the year 1856-57 the authorities were occupied in making summary settlements of the Land Revenue and organizing the various Courts of Judicature throughout the Province. Under these exceptional circumstances, the results of that year could not, even if they now existed, be made use of for purposes of comparison with those of the present. Just at the time, however, that, in the ordinary course of events, the Report on the Administration during the first year of British Rule would have been submitted to Government, the mutiny of the Native Army broke out, and British supremacy was for a time overthrown.

2. The Province was subject to British Rule during scarcely any portion of 1857-58, and the year 1858-59 was spent in the gradual re-occupation of the several Districts, and the re-organization of our Courts and establishments.

3. The year under review, however, commenced with brighter auspices. The whole Province had been relieved from a state of anarchy and confusion, and restored to peace and tranquillity. Rebellion had been crushed and trodden out, and though the last embers of a futile resistance were still smouldering, this was on the confines and beyond the borders of the Province.

4. Thus with tranquillity universally prevalent, and the summary settlement of the Land Revenue completed, the Executive Officers have been relieved of many of the arduous duties which formerly required so much of their attention, and have been able

to devote themselves more energetically to the discharge of their purely judicial duties. The Statistical Returns then for the past year, though useless for purposes of comparison, are of great value, as showing the marked progress that has been made in enforcing a system of regularity and method in the transaction of public business.

Reforms.

5. The Punjab Code being the basis of our Civil Law, the modifications proposed to be introduced into the former have duly been intimated to the Chief Commissioner by the Supreme Government, with a view to their extension into this Province, and have been generally adopted.

Limitation of suits.

6. The rule limiting the institution of suits for debts and simple contracts to six years had been introduced prior to the rebellion. While agreeing with the Punjab authorities as to the advisability of further reducing the period of limitation, the Judicial Commissioner expressed his preference for the provisions of Act XIV. 1859. The Chief Commissioner, concurring with him, approved of his modifying the Punjab Rules, so as to bring them into harmony with the Act. It has been found impossible to extend the Act entire into the Province, as many of its provisions are quite inapplicable. But a set of rules, embodying those portions of the Act which do not militate against the main principles of our system, have been drawn up, and now form the law by which the Civil Courts are guided. The main features of the law now in force are that suits for immovable property are limited to twelve years; suits founded on registered bonds and debts of records to six years; and all ordinary suits for debt and contracts to three years.

Registration of Deeds.

7. A distinction has thus been made between registered and unregistered bonds. It was deemed premature to exclude unregistered bonds altogether from the benefit of our Courts, as was proposed to be done in the Punjab in respect of all transactions exceeding 50 Rupees in value, as before universal registration can be enforced the means for effecting registration should be both accessible and cheap. To effect this object, strenuous efforts have been made, with no little success, to introduce into the Province a general system of rural registration. Advantage has been taken of the large number of Canoongoe families dispersed over the country, for whom provision could not be found in the Government service, and these have been appointed notaries public in the principal towns and marts of the Province. These notaries are authorized to register all deeds up to 500 Rupees: a few simple rules have been drawn up for their guidance, and the fees for registration have been regulated at the rate of eight annas or ½ per cent. The general principles are, that the offices for registration shall be fixed at certain places, and open at specified hours. The registration is to be recorded in simple and concise language. The parties interested must appear in person before the notary at the time registration is effected, and one of them at least must be a resident of the notary's circle, or the transaction must have taken place within it. Copies of all transactions are monthly sent to the Tehseel, the notary retaining a copy also. The registers are open to the inspection of any one on payment of a fee of one anna. The notaries are moreover called on to furnish security.

Notaries from what class appointed.

8. These notaries have not been drawn entirely from the Canoongoe families: Cazees have also been appointed notaries, and respectable tradespeople. The former exercise the power of registration to a certain extent in the Regulation Provinces, and, although they have there greatly abused it, yet it is hoped that here, with strict surveillance and a regular system, they may be kept in check. The character and antecedent of these men are duly investigated before they are appointed to act as notaries.

Rent-free tenures maintained in favor of Notaries.

9. With a view to promote rural registration, the Chief Commissioner has ventured to propose a modification of the rules laid down by Government for the disposal of rent-free tenures, and to suggest that where such tenures of no very great extent are found in the possession of Canoongoes and Cazees acting as public notaries, they shall be re-leased for their lives. It is hoped that by the time these tenures lapse, the office of public notary will prove remunerative enough to be sought after, which it is not at present; and therefore, without such support from the Government, the attempt to establish a general system of rural registration would be likely to fail.

Number of Notaries, and Deeds registered by them.

10. Although the system was only introduced in the latter part of the year, and some unavoidable delay took place, yet the number of bonds registered has been as great as could have been expected. There have been fifty-four notaries appointed, and they have registered 1,300 deeds.

Probable results of the scheme.

11. If the attempt to establish throughout the Province trustworthy local notaries, cheap, easy of access, familiar to the people, and acting before the eyes of the community, should succeed, and it should become the common and every-day practice of the people to attest before a well-known Officer chosen from amongst themselves their ordinary dealings and contracts, a compulsory registration will become not only feasible but highly advantageous.

Account Books.

12. The rule which provides that no account books shall be admitted as evidence which do not comprise a day-book as well as a ledger, has also been introduced, but the period during which it has been in operation is too short to admit of any inference being drawn as to its practical results.

Restrictions on sale of landed property in execution of civil decrees.

13. The prohibition against the sale of ancestral property in land in satisfaction of a decree without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and that of acquired property in land without the consent of the Divisional Commissioner, has, in like manner, been borrowed from the Punjab, as has also the scheme of including in the institution fee the costs of the suit. The scale of charges has, after much careful consideration, been fixed at 5 per cent. on the amount claimed. Of this a moiety is on account of the institution fee, and the remainder is calculated to cover all costs for the issue of processes prior to the decision of the suit. The scheme has not been in operation throughout the year, and has not therefore had a trial sufficient to warrant the deduction

of any conclusions. It therefore remains to be proved whether a system which definitely fixes the amount of costs at 2½ per cent. on the value of all suits is as equitable in practice as it is sound in theory.

Act VIII. 1859.

14. The Rules of Civil Procedure have formed the subject of much correspondence and discussion during the year. The Act passed by the Legislative Council for regulating the procedure of the Civil Courts in the Regulation Provinces was not found altogether suitable to the usages and customs of this Province, and has not therefore been extended to Oude. With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, however, it has been prescribed as the standard and guide on all points not provided for by local rules.

Language of Record.

15. The most important measure of reform in the procedure of the Courts has been the abolition of the old practice of deposition writing by native moonshees, and the institution of the plan of *viva voce* examination of witnesses by the Judge and the record in his own hand-writing. Unless the Judge is a native or an unpassed Assistant, who, from unacquaintance with the language, cannot properly interrogate witnesses, the record is invariably in English. The latter is allowed a deposition writer; but the Native Judge must take down the evidence with his own hand. This radical change of system was viewed by many with doubt and alarm, and at first a Native Reporter was entertained, whose duty was confined to reducing into writing in the vernacular the questions of the Judge and the answers of the witnesses; but the Chief Commissioner abolished the office of Reporter, for he thought that if the Judge's own record was trustworthy, as it ought to be, that the Reporter was unnecessary, and he felt assured that the inevitable tendency of the vernacular report was to relapse into the former discredited system of deposition writing. Though it throws some additional labor on the Judge, the Judicial Commissioner, and almost all the other Officers, bear unqualified testimony to the advantages and success of the present system. It has greatly raised the character of our Courts, and has given the people immense confidence in the administration of justice. The system has equally been enforced in the Criminal Courts, and the Chief Commissioner regards it as one of the most beneficial reforms ever introduced.

Appeals.

16. The restriction on the right of appeal, which makes the concurrent opinion of two Courts final, has been beneficial. Even with this restriction the number of appeals has been considerable. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the number of cases in which the decisions of the Court of first instance have been finally reversed is very small. Out of 387 appeals decided, in 257 the orders of the inferior Courts were confirmed, while in 23 only were they reversed. Of the remainder 84 were returned for further investigation, and in 23 the order was modified. The attention of the Officers presiding over the inferior Courts has been drawn to the importance of clearly defining the points at issue and adhering to the determination of those points. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the opinion expressed by the Judicial Commissioner, "that it is comparatively seldom that a superior Court can, with confidence, from the record only, find "disputed facts in opposition to the opinion of the Court which heard the witness; "but it always can, and ought to see, that the lower Court has thoroughly done

"its duty and has decided all that should be decided." He therefore considers it a healthy sign to see the superior Courts remanding cases for the further investigation of certain stated issues in preference to incontinently reversing the original order.

Civil Courts.

17. While due attention has been paid to the adaptation to this Province of the Rules of Civil Law and Procedure prescribed for our guidance, no less care has been taken to enforce a system of method and regularity in the internal economy of the Civil Courts.

18. With this veiw the Judicial Commissioner has drawn up and prescribed for general adoption a statement exhibiting the different descriptions of civil suits. These have been classified in a natural rather than a technical order.

Lucknow City Court—appointment of Civil Judge.

19. The amount and importance of the business conducted in the Civil Court of Lucknow City, and the certainty that it must greatly increase, rendered it highly advisable that the Deputy Commissioner should be relieved of the duty of Civil Judge in the City, and that it should be entrusted to a special Officer of experience and legal attainments; and to lighten the already heavy labors of the Commissioner of Lucknow, it was arranged that appeals from the Civil Judge should lie to the Judicial Commissioner. To provide such a salary as would ensure the services of an Officer fully qualified for such important duties, without entailing extra expense on the resources of the Province, the executive staff was reduced, and the salary of one Assistant Commissioner and one Extra Assistant Commissioner were devoted to provide for the salary of the Civil Judge, although this Officer only entered on his duties at the close of the calendar year, yet his appointment has been attended with highly satisfactory results. An attempt has also been made to establish amongst the merchants and bankers of the city a sort of Tribunal or Chamber of Commerce, to which difficult commercial or banking cases may be referred.

Clerk of the Court.

20. Taking advantage of the necessity which had arisen for remodelling the judicial establishments, an endeavor has been made to introduce a new agency into our Civil Courts by the appointment of a Clerk of the Court. Heretofore the Judge has, in addition to his own more peculiar duties of judicially trying a case, been burthened with all the petty details requisite for its preparation and the enforcement of his decision. With a view to relieve him of these technical and petty executive duties, an Officer, on an adequate salary, has been appointed, who is charged with the management of the office, and with all the mechanical and routine stages of a case. Of course the language of the record being English, it is necessary for the efficient discharge of their important duties that the person holding the appointment should be acquainted with both English and the Vernacular. It was at first apprehended that natives possessed of the requisite qualifications would not easily be procured; but it is satisfactory to learn from the Judicial Commissioner's Report, that in a large proportion of the Districts men have already been obtained, who only

require a little instruction and practice to make them quite fit to fulfil the duties required of them—these duties extend to the Criminal Courts as well.

Amount of litigation.

21. Although, as before remarked, there are no means of comparing the statistical results of the past with that of former years, yet it may be presumed that the amount of litigation during the year under review has not been as great as it may be expected to be for the future in ordinary years. This limited amount of litigation is partly owing to the disinclination of men's minds, after so violent a convulsion, to return at once to their ordinary avocations, and partly also to a very great number of cases being barred by the law of limitation above described.

Number of Suits.

22. There were 3,695 regular suits on the files of the different Courts during the year, and 3,342 were disposed of. Of these 1,794 were decided in favor of the plaintiff, either wholly or in part. The average duration of suits were something more than twenty-eight days, which, on the whole, shows that the District Officers have endeavored not to allow their other important duties to prejudice civil suitors.

23. The total value of the property disposed of by decisions was Rupees 1,51,72,113-1-5.

24. The greater portion of the civil litigation occurs in Lucknow City, consequently in numbers upwards of one-half of the suits, and in value about 98 per cent. of the property in litigation, appears in the Lucknow District Return. In the remaining Districts there has been a pretty uniform paucity of suits, the largest number being 243 in Fyzabad, and the smallest 103 in Roy Bareilly—cash debts form the principal staple of litigation.

Trust Property, Bankruptcy, &c.

25. It is probable that the proceedings in regard to bankruptcy, successions, the disposal of estates of incompetent persons, and other matters, such as form the subject of Chancery proceedings in England, will give large employment to the Judicial Officers of the City Courts. The Judicial Commissioner has issued directions for a systematic procedure in cases of bankruptcy. The Succession Acts have been adopted, and are found well fitted to the state of Lucknow society. It is a matter of regret that family dissensions and disunion is found to prevail to a very great extent among the chief families of the Lucknow nobility.

Wuseequa or Government Loans.

26. The Supreme Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, has lately decided that all cases arising out of disputed rights to succession to pensions from wuseequas or loans from the Kings of Oude, (the interest on which the British Government is pledged to pay according to the terms of the engagements,) and, in fact, all wuseequa claims, shall be decided by the Assistant Secretary acting under the directions of the Chief Commissioner. This decision will tend greatly to relieve the Civil Court.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No trials held under Penal Acts.

27. It is satisfactory to be able to record that, throughout the entire year under review, criminal prosecutions have been conducted solely by the ordinary tribunals. Although the vibrations of the late commotion were felt longest in Oude, yet this was the first Province which completely set aside the special tribunals authorized by the Penal Acts, and reverted to the ordinary Courts of Law for the trial of political offences. The only one of the Penal Acts which has been enforced, is that which authorizes the Executive Government to transport beyond seas all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment beyond a certain term. Advantage has been taken of this Act rather on account of the want of jail accommodation than to subserve any political object to be gained by the extradition of those convicted of political offences.

Political Trials.

28. The trials for such offences during the past year have neither been few nor of slight importance; almost all the massacres of Europeans which can fairly be attributed to the people of Oude, or in which they participated, have been avenged by the prosecution and conviction of those who took an active part in their perpetration.

29. The fate of the European fugitives from the several stations has become a matter of history. It is well known that some of our unfortunate countrymen from Seetapore took refuge with Rajah Lonee Singh of Mithowlee, and others with the Rajah of Dhoureral. It is equally well known that, though some few of the latter contrived to escape, yet the majority of these and all of the former were treacherously given up to the rebel leaders and taken into Lucknow, where they were brought out and massacred in cold blood, some on one occasion, some on another. The parties to these deeds of treachery, both those who originally gave them up to the rebel leaders at Lucknow, and the rebel leaders who eventually surrendered them to the Native Army to be murdered, have, during the past year, received the just rewards of their crimes.

Trials of Rajah Lonee Singh, Rajah of Dhoureral, and others.

30. The result of the prosecution of Rajah Lonee Singh appeared in the Annual Report of the preceding year; it need only be added that he died while undergoing his sentence of transportation. The Rajah of Dhoureral, the principal of his advisers, and the most active of his adherents, have also met with punishment on account of a similar crime proportionate to the degrees of their guilt. The Rajah himself, sentenced to imprisonment for nine years, has, in consideration of his youth, received a mitigation of his sentence, and, instead of being treated as a common criminal, has been allowed to reside at Moulmein under the strict surveillance of the authorities, receiving a small allowance for his subsistence.

Trials of Rajah Jye Lall Singh and Mummoo Khan.

31. While those who may be said to have thus compassed the death of those whom, by all laws of hospitality and humanity they were bound to protect, have met with the punishment due to their crimes, those who were more immediately concerned in the murder of these Europeans,

by delivering them up to an enraged and revolted soldiery, have not escaped. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the European prisoners, when brought into Lucknow, were detained in the Kaiserbaugh. On the approach of the relieving force under the late lamented Sir H. Havelock, K. C. B., the first party were made over to the soldiery, and massacred in front of one of the gates of that building. A similar scene occurred when Lord Clyde, with his avenging army, returned to effect the final capture of the city. On these occasions it has been proved that Rajah Jye Lall Sing, an influential talookdar, and one who devoted himself entirely to the rebel cause, acting as spokesman of the sepoy officers, demanded the execution of the Europeans, and Mummoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, basely gave them up to death when it was within his power to protect them. The former has justly expiated his crime on the gallows: the latter has, however, been sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner only to transportation for life.

Trial of Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera.

32. In addition to the above, Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera, is another of those influential talookdars who lent themselves to evil, and have reaped the consequences. This man it was who led on his retainers to the attack of those few weak and faint Europeans, who, having fled from the massacre at Cawnpore, took refuge in a temple on his estate. All were slaughtered, except Captains Thompson and Delafosse, and two privates, who flung themselves into the Ganges, and were rescued from its waters by the friendly Rajah of Morrarmow. Rambuksh was apprehended in the city of Benares, and being convicted on the clearest evidence, suffered death on the very scene of his crime.

Minor Political trials.

33. Besides the above, there have been other cases important, inasmuch as retribution has been exacted for the shedding of European blood, but in which the parties concerned did not hold the same rank and position as in the cases already enumerated. It would be beyond the province therefore of such a Report as this to enter at any length into their details; suffice it to say that in two cases eleven persons, residents of villages near the Ganges, have been convicted of taking part in attacks on the boats of the fugitives from Futtehgurh. Seven persons concerned in the murders of the late Major Gall, of Roy Bareilly, and Messrs. Block and Stroyan, at Sultanpore, have been convicted, as have been the criminals in two cases of the murder of Christians during the confusion of the outbreak in the city of Lucknow. A minor talookdar and his headman have been convicted of surrendering a Christian fugitive to the Nana. One Mahomedan Moulvee, of talent and education, formerly a servant of the British Government, has been convicted of preaching murder as sanctioned by religion; and another talookdar was found guilty of plundering and maltreating the fugitives from Fyzabad, although he did not actually murder them.

Trials of Sepoys belonging to Massacre Regiments.

34. The duty of tracing out and prosecuting the sepoys of massacre regiments, against whom evidence of active participation in the murder of their Officers can be procured, has, with the sanction of Government, been entrusted to the Assistant Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity

stationed at Lucknow. No great success has attended his operations. The difficulty of obtaining individual proof of guilt can be understood, and the sepoys, as a body, are unwilling to give evidence likely to criminate their brethren in arms. Moreover, owing to the men having systematically enlisted under false names, and given false accounts of their home and calling, it has been found often impossible to trace even those against whom the most convincing proof has been obtained in Court. While then 217 men have been examined, five only have been committed for trial in this Province during the period under review. Five more have been sent to other Districts, nearer to the scene of their crimes and the homes of the witnesses to the same. Of the remainder, 192 have been released, and thirteen have died.

35. Although the efforts of the past year have not eventuated in many convictions, yet a large and important mass of evidence has been collected, which has clearly defined the names of the principal actors in almost all the chief massacres, and which will, in future, be of the greatest use in bringing these parties to justice. Captain Chamberlain reports that he has now evidence sufficient to convict thirteen men from among those who slaughtered at Nourungabad our unfortunate countrymen, refugees from Shahjehanpore and Mahundee. Some few of these have, during the past year, been brought to the gallows.

36. Though a large proportion of the rebels made over to the British authorities, by His Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, on the final expulsion from his territories, in December last, consisted of sepoys of massacre regiments, the Chief Commissioner thought it best to pursue the same course that he had originally adopted in respect to these men, and which was explained in his last Annual Report. Their numbers were embarrassing, so that even men of the regiments that committed general massacre, he directed that such men only should be detained in custody against whom there was reasonable expectation of obtaining evidence sufficient for conviction; the remainder were made over to the zemindars of their villages, who were held responsible for producing them if hereafter required.

37. Among minor political offences may be classed the concealment of arms. The general result of the disarming operation will be noticed more fully in a subsequent portion of this Report. The marginal statement shows the penalties exacted on this account, from which it will be seen that persons have been mulcted in the sum of Rupees 44,000, besides property to the amount of 1,29,258 Rupees annual jumma having been confiscated. The penalty was enforced in the case of several large talookdars, who, in direct contravention of the terms of the settlement engagements, had concealed their cannon.

38. The returns of crimes committed during the past year, as will be explained, when treating of Police, cannot be relied on as correct. It will be necessary therefore to confine the remarks to the statements of trials and their results.

General statistics of crime.

39. Murder appears to have been very prevalent, 183 cases having been reported, exclusive of the smaller number, in which murder attended crimes against property.

Violent crime against property has not been rife. Dacoity has not been prevalent to any large extent, though some cases have occurred.

40. In the District Criminal Courts 8,464 cases, involving 17,421 persons, have been tried, 10,309 persons have been convicted or committed to higher Courts, and 6,226 have been acquitted. Business has been promptly and satisfactorily disposed of, though the proportion of convictions obtained is not quite so good as could have been wished.

41. The increased powers granted to District Officers (seven years' imprisonment) has been found of the greatest advantage, and the Judicial Commissioner has recorded his opinion, in which the Chief Commissioner concurs that Deputy Commissioners have generally used those powers discreetly and well. This extension of authority has precluded the necessity of any trial being held on the record, except in those cases expressly provided in Government letter of October 1858, *viz.* where the prisoner confesses before a European Officer to any crime other than murder, or where the Commissioner, on a perusal of the proceedings of the inferior Court, does not think the evidence sufficient for conviction, and, consequently, acquits the accused.

Result of system of using stripes and fine.

42. The system of using preferentially stripes and fines in lieu of imprisonment, in the greater number of cases has worked well. Of the number of persons convicted during the past year 1,103 were subjected to double or treble punishments, fine and stripes being combined, or one or other, or both, being combined with imprisonment. The number of stripes inflicted has never exceeded 100, although Commissioners are empowered to administer 200, while in about 70 per cent. of cases less than fifty stripes were given.

43. The salutary effects of corporal punishment as a deterrent has been doubted by many. The best mode of judging the effects of any kind of punishment is by ascertaining whether criminals, notwithstanding the punishment inflicted, are repeatedly being indicted before the Courts. The marginal statement shows that out of a total of 4,706 persons flogged between 1st January 1859 and 30th March 1860, only eighty-three were flogged twice and sixteen three times, and of the above sixty were flogged twice and nine three times, in Lucknow, leaving the small proportion of twenty-three flogged twice and seven three times in all the other Districts, out of a total of 3,186. Considering then that the tendency of Officers in inflicting corporal punishment has been decidedly towards leniency rather than severity, these facts may be taken to prove that this punishment may be made effective as a deterrent without being carried to the point of brutality.

Criminals flogged once.		
30 lashes	...	2,537
50 lashes	...	1,481
100 lashes	...	589
Total	...	4,607
Criminals flogged twice.		
30 lashes	...	8
50 lashes	...	30
100 lashes	...	45
Total	...	83
Criminals flogged three times.		
30 lashes	...	0
50 lashes	...	6
100 lashes	...	10
Total	...	16
Grand Total	...	4,706

Work in Commissioner's Courts.

44. There has been a considerable amount of Criminal work in the Commissioner's Courts. They have tried 326 persons, and disposed of 278 appeals. The political and city cases render the Lucknow Division the heaviest; otherwise the work of the four Divisions is pretty nearly balanced.

Judicial Commissioner's Criminal business.

45. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, besides the thirty-seven persons convicted of murder and maltreatment of Europeans, fifty-six have been convicted of murder as principals or accessories, and seventeen of minor offences, making 110 convictions, with eleven acquittals. The result of the appeals has been satisfactory.

Establishments.

46. Before concluding this portion of the Report, it may be as well to mention that, during the past year, the establishments have been arranged on a permanent basis. The Schedules have been prepared with a due regard to economy without affecting efficiency. The Schedules submitted have been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

47. The remarks in the preceding Section, regarding the substitution of the English for the Vernacular record, apply equally to the Criminal Administration, and the Clerk of the Court is common to both Departments.

PART III.—POLICE.

General Remarks.

48. The original organization and constitution of the Oude Military Police has been explained in the Report of the past year. It remains only in the present Report to describe what modification and alterations have been made in the organization of the force, and to remark on the manner in which they have performed their duties.

49. The police, as originally constituted, comprised five regiments of cavalry numbering 3,000 sabres, and fourteen regiments of infantry containing 10,976 fighting-men. The European Officers, exclusive of Chief of Police and his Assistant, consisted of a Divisional Commandant for each Commissionership of the Province, and a Commandant and Adjutant for each District. There were besides a Native Commandant and Adjutant appointed to each regiment, entrusted with the internal discipline and drill of the Corps under their Command.

Necessity for reduction.

50. It was found that the force thus constituted was far larger than the exigencies of the service required, when once the Province had been reduced to subjection and order. The cost, moreover, amounting to nearly twenty-seven lakhs, was greatly in excess of what the resources of the Province could afford to pay on account of its police, and it became necessary to reduce the force as far as was compatible with public interests. His Excellency the Governor-General approved of the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, that the police should be confined to the purely Civil duties, and no portion made over to the Military authorities to take the place of the regular Native Army.

51. This point settled, the requirements of the Province were taken into careful consideration, and the force was reduced to one regiment of mounted police of 1,405 sabres, and thirteen regiments of 601 men each, or 7,813 foot police.

New organization.

52. At the same time the Office of Divisional Commandants was done away with, as also that of District Adjutant. In lieu of the latter nine young Officers were attached to the force as Assistant Superintendents, to learn their duty and supply the places of District Superintendents' absent on leave, &c. The annual saving caused by this reduction, together with a small saving produced by certain modifications in the establishments effected by the Chief of Police, amounted to nearly eleven lakhs a year.

53. The force so constituted is distributed in the following manner. Each District has one troop (100 sabres) and one regiment of foot police. Two troops of mounted and one regiment of foot are kept as a reserve at Lucknow.

Distribution.

54. Owing to the presence on the northern border of Oude of the last remnants of the rebel forces, who had been driven into Nepaul, it was deemed advisable to retain for the protection of the frontier two extra regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, to be employed in guarding the frontiers of the Gonda and Baraitch Districts. As soon, however, as the Nepaul Forces had entirely dispersed the band of rebels who infested the Nepaul jungles, or made them over to the British authorities, these extra regiments were reduced. A small additional force of 100 sowars and 150 infantry being allowed to each of the above-named Districts to prevent any straggling parties of rebels from forming themselves into bands of dacoits and disturbing the peace of those Districts. These additional men are now being absorbed in the fixed establishment.

Extra Police Corps on Frontier.

55. The police have been recruited from all castes and classes of men at present; however, the principal element is Seikh, there being 1,994 of that nation in the force.

56. The following castes are also well represented:—

Brahmins...	...	380
Punjabees	...	1,239
Rajpoots ...	...	529
Jâts ...	...	198, and a vast number of other castes.

57. Owing partly to the registers of crimes not having been regularly prepared during the first three months of the year 1859, and partly to the inexperience of the Officers, the statements showing the statistical results of the police management are very incorrect, and cannot be relied on as affording any authentic data. Moreover, the statements submitted by the Chief of Police show great discrepancies when compared with those sent in by the District Officers. It is certain the latter must be correct, and that they may be accepted in

Statistical Report incorrect. Reason for this.

preference to the former, as showing the success which has attended the efforts of the Police. The results thus shown are not altogether satisfactory, for, while the average of apprehensions and convictions in petty crimes is fair, that in heinous offences is small.

Causes for unsatisfactory results in detection of crime.

58. Considering, however, that the police were originally raised and organized as a military force, that they were so employed for some considerable time, and that they were transformed into a Civil Police, without having any opportunity of gradually making themselves acquainted with the different kind of duty required of them; it must be admitted that they have acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. It cannot be expected that an efficient police, even with the best materials, can be organized in one or even two years. Much less can this be anticipated, when the material to be worked upon is totally new to the duties required. Originally the vast majority of the men were Seikhs, ignorant of the customs, and, to a certain extent, of the language of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The native officers, too, were not chosen for their qualifications for police duties, but for services in the field, and many were transferred from the ranks of the Native Army for loyalty to the State.

Want of co-operation on part of District Officers.

59. Nor has the co-operation between the Police and Magisterial Officers been so hearty as was requisite to ensure success. Though the principle of entire independence of the Civil authorities, on which the new police system was originally based, had been greatly relaxed during the past year, there still remained enough of it to prevent harmonious action. The Chief Commissioner has therefore decided on making Superintendents of Police completely subordinate to the District Officers, strictly maintaining, however, the separate organization of the police under a Chief of Police.

60. With a view to teach the European Police Officers how the functions of the police in the detection and prosecution of crime are connected with the due administration of justice, the Assistant Superintendents of Police have been directed to attend the Deputy Commissioner's Court regularly, and have been vested with the powers of Assistant Magistrates to enable them to acquire, by practice, a judicial training.

Highly satisfactory results of Police as a protective body.

61. Whatever may have been the short-comings of the police in their detective duties, there can be no doubt that they have been of the greatest value in repressing the committal of heinous crimes, such as dacoity, gang-robbery, &c. In a Province teeming with sepoys of the late Native Army, who have returned to their homes sullen and discontented, dacoities might have been expected to be of frequent occurrence, and the almost entire immunity from them may be attributed to the efficiency of the Oude Police. On several occasions the Chief Commissioner has had reason favorably to contrast the conduct of the present police with that of the old regime. He is even of opinion that it is better liked by the people. The Chief Commissioner has lately submitted a detailed report to Government on the constitution and working of the Oude Police; he therefore need not dwell longer on the subject.

62. The police were employed during the early part of the year in disarming the population. This work they have carried out with great zeal and success. The last returns of arms surrendered show that there have been 720 cannons of sizes, 192,183 fire-arms of sorts, and 579,156 swords delivered up, besides a vast number of miscellaneous weapons (specimens of the most curious native arms, have, by desire of Government, been collected and forwarded to England and Melbourne.) This arduous duty the Chief Commissioner believes to have been performed with as little vexation to the people as was possible without sacrificing the end in view. The Chief Commissioner repeats the opinion expressed in his former Annual Report, that with no other body of police could the disarming of the population have been effectually carried out.

Disarming operations.

63. The rural police require a few remarks. On the annexation of the Province, the system, which has been generally adopted throughout the North-Western Provinces, was introduced into Oude. At the summary settlement, a percentage, never less than 6 per cent., and more than 7 on the Government demand, was imposed as an extra cess for the payment of village chowkeedars, who became in fact Government servants.

Rural Police system introduced at annexation.

64. It had been clearly shown during the past year, and at annexation, that this system, though introduced, was not adapted to the customs and inclinations of the people. Throughout the greater part of Oude there has existed, from time immemorial, as perfect a system of rural police as is required by the people themselves. Each village had its chowkeedar. The appointment was hereditary and much valued, the emoluments derived from rent-free land and dues on each harvest and other gratuities were considerable, and maintained a larger number of persons than the salary in money could. The several members of the family assisted in the performances of the various duties attached to the office. Thus, while one patrolled the village at night, another watched the out-lying crops of the villagers—a duty, in an open, unenclosed country, of no slight responsibility.

Old rural Police of Oude.

65. Under the system introduced at annexation on the other hand, half the hereditary chowkeedars lost their situations, and strangers took their places; for two or more small villages were arbitrarily grouped together to form a single charge with a handsome salary. This change was especially distasteful to the population, for each village likes to have its own chowkeedar; to the old policemen who lost his situation; and to the new one, who became the object of general dislike. The landholders, too, complained that the new chowkeedar, when paid by the Government, threw off all dependence on them, and that it was unfair to make them responsible when they had no authority.

66. So many able and experienced Officers have, during the past year, advocated a return to the indigenous system of rural police, that the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned this course wherever that system is found in vigor. This rural police is now formed almost exclusively of Pasees, a numerous and influential race in Oude, noted for fidelity when in service, and for their thriving propensities when unemployed.

Old system restored.

67. In lieu then of collecting this heavy unpopular cess, and paying a money allowance to chowkeedars appointed without reference to the wishes of the people, the landed proprietors have been called on to nominate their own chowkeedars and to provide for their payment in the manner in which it has hitherto been customary to remunerate these village servants. In any case where that remuneration is insufficient, they will willingly augment it in consideration of being relieved of the heavy money cess. The zemindars have been warned that, while Government refrains from interfering with the police arrangements of their estates, they will be held responsible for the efficiency of their own measures, and that this responsibility will be strictly enforced.

68. The main objection raised to this system is that the landholders will systematically conceal the commission of crime to avoid the responsibility of detecting the criminal. With an efficient and well-organized regular police, the concealment of the commission of any heinous or important crime should be impossible, and it is doubtful whether any benefit is derived from filling our police diaries with the reports of the commission of petty offences, in which the parties concerned are unwilling to prosecute and are not under any obligation to do so. The Chief Commissioner thinks the compulsory report of petty crime one of the many instances of needless and vexatious interference with the people that have contributed to render our rule unpopular. It is notorious that in Native States, where the people are left to manage their own village police, petty theft is comparatively rare; while it is an undoubted fact, but one to be lamented, that, although under British Rule heinous crimes are diminished, owing to the increased force and vigilance with which the arm of the law is wielded, yet petty thefts and such like crimes greatly increase. This is the great blemish of British Rule in the eyes of the poorer classes, who are the principal sufferers.

69. It was stated in the last Report, that a police force had been organized for the city of Lucknow on the principle of the London Police. This force has been maintained during the year, and has been found to work well. The city is told off into two Deputy Superintendentships, eight Inspectors' stations, and subordinate beats, and there are 270 Constables on duty day and night. The Chief of Police has also introduced the system, dividing the whole city into parishes, and allotting these to each post or thannah. Each mohullah or parish selects a representative, who forms the medium of communication with the police. This plan is practised in some other parts of India with great success. It is probable that, during the present year, considerable reductions will be made in the numerical strength of this force.

PART IV.—JAILS.

70. There is not much to be said under this heading—the jail accommodation of the Province being very scanty. There are but two regular jail buildings, that is, at Lucknow and Baraitch, and the latter is so unhealthy, it has been abandoned. At all the other stations, native houses and other edifices have been made use of as temporary places of confinement.

71. Buildings for the safe custody of prisoners under trial have been erected at small cost under 1,000 Rupees, in almost all the Districts, and with some slight additions it is hoped that these may be made available as jails in those Districts which are not the head-quarters of Divisions.

72. The recourse to stripes and fines as a general mode of punishment has tended greatly to diminish the number of prisoners under imprisonment, and the provisions of Act XXXII. 1858 have enabled the authorities further to relieve the jails by transporting beyond seas all those sentenced to long terms.

73. The number of prisoners under confinement throughout the year was 8,931, and at the end of the year 1,346, of whom 892 were prisoners sentenced to labor, 26 without labor, and 248 under trial. The health of the prisoners has been in the main good. The Lucknow jail, though well ventilated, airy, and commodious, and possessing the best sanitary arrangements, has been remarkably unhealthy, and it was found necessary to remove a great portion of the prisoners to the Moosa Bagh, on the outskirts of the city, for change of air. The prisoners have enjoyed the best health at Hurdui, where they have had no shelter but a tent. For several successive months the sick lists of this District were blank.

74. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a central jail at Lucknow, and of divisional jails at the head-quarters of the several Divisions. The former is calculated to hold 2,000 prisoners, and the latter will accommodate 500 each.

75. Plans and estimates have been submitted with the Public Works Budget for 1860-61, materials are being collected, and it is hoped that, at the close of the ensuing rains, the construction of these jails will be pushed forward with great vigor.

76. The prisoners, except those at Lucknow and Fyzabad, have been employed almost entirely in the construction of roads and other out-door works.

77. In the absence of regular jail buildings, in-door labor could not be resorted to; there is consequently nothing to report regarding jail manufactures. In the Lucknow jail a lithographic press has been established, which has been worked with considerable profit, and the prisoners have been employed on the manufacture of paper, prisoners' clothing, &c. The sum of Rupees 3,598-6-11 was credited to Government as the net produce of convict labor.

78. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners averaged 23 Rupees per man, exclusive of establishments. The scale of regular jail establishments has been determined during the year, and approved by the Supreme Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

79. In many Districts rain gauges were not supplied at all during the past year, and in others not till the year was far advanced. When received and set up, the method of measurement was but imperfectly understood, and hence the meteorological registers are imperfect and inaccurate.

80. From the reports of the several District Officers, it appears that the past season has been rather unfavorable. The rains were scanty and partial, and ceased very early. There was a universal deficiency of the mahawut or cold weather rains. In the Khyrabad Division the District of Hurdui had no rain later than August. In the Lucknow Division the rainy season was tolerably good, but the autumn harvests were affected by its early cessation. In the Baraitch Division, and more especially in the Districts Trans-Gogra, there was almost an entire failure of the periodical rains, and this, followed by the absence of any cold weather fall, has materially affected the prospects of the spring crops. In fact, in the District of Baraitch, the failure of the rubbee and of the rice crop, which is the staple of the Division, is extensive. The Fyzabad Districts enjoyed average harvest.

81. Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the seasons, the land revenue has been collected without any difficulty. The Tabular Statement given below shows the demand, collection, and balances of the past year:—

Division.	Demand.	Collection.	Balances.			Per centage.
			Nominal.	Real.	In train of liquidation.	
Lucknow ...	27,78,357 0 0	27,38,162 0 0	14,701 0 0	21,970 0 0	3,524 0 0	1·44
Khyrabad ...	28,17,926 0 0	27,90,901 0 0	25,382 0 0	1,216 0 0	427 0 0	0·95
Baraitch ...	19,74,012 5 0	19,53,199 9 0	6,190 13 0	712 0 0	13,909 15 0	1·05
Fyzabad ...	27,99,813 0 0	27,93,565 0 0	1,612 0 3	4,438 0 0	197 15 9	0·22
Total ...	1,03,70,108 5 0	1,02,75,827 9 0	47,885 13 3	28,336 0 0	18,058 14 9	0·90

82. It will be seen that out of a total demand of Rupees 1,03,70,108-5-0, there is an outstanding balance of only Rupees 94,280-12-0 or 0·90 per cent., and of this balance Rupees 65,944-12-0 are nominal or in train of liquidation, and 28,336 Rupees or 0·27 per cent. real or irrecoverable. The greater portion of this last item is on account of the failure of the crops in the Lucknow District, in that portion chiefly which borders the Cawnpore road, and which has not recovered the ravages committed by the several contending forces during the rebellion. The collection of the entire demand in the Baraitch Division, with only a very small nominal balance, is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, highly creditable to the Government Officers, especially as in two out of the three Districts of this Division the rebellion had not been entirely extinguished till the close of the calendar year, that is to say, the presence of large bodies of rebels, under influential leaders, formerly men of note in the Province, naturally exerted an unfavorable influence on the ryots. Similar causes had prevented the collection of the Government revenue during the preceding year, and at the commencement of the year under report there were heavy balances outstanding in this Division. These have been recovered or remitted during the year, and the balance sheet of the Division is quite clear.

83. It is highly satisfactory to be able to record that the Land Revenue has been collected with so small a balance, without recourse to any but the mildest coercive processes, and even these have been sparingly resorted to. The marginal statement shows the number of dustuks issued. Throughout the Province there has not been a single case of recourse to distraint, farm, transfer, or sale. These results must, however, mainly be ascribed to our having to deal with a limited number of great landholders, instead of myriads of petty proprietors. The former can command other resources if the harvest fails, and, moreover, feel pride in punctuality in their engagements. The latter are utterly dependent on the crop, and can turn nowhere else for money.

Division.	No. of Dustuks issued.
Lucknow ...	2,719
Khyrabad ...	2,520
Baraitch ...	562
Fyzabad ...	3,449
Total ...	9,250

84. In some few instances, where the estates of certain talookdars had, through their incapacity, fallen into confusion, it has been found necessary for the Government Officers temporarily to assume charge, and this measure has in all cases been attended with the most satisfactory results. In the Baraitch Division, two estates, *viz.* those of Singa Chundra and Esannugger, were thus taken charge of by Government, and, although at the time direct management was assumed, there were large balances outstanding, and it was supposed that the Government demand was heavy; yet, during the past year, these balances have been recovered in addition to the current demand, and the estates have been restored to a healthy and flourishing condition. None are more thankful for this measure than the proprietors of the estates themselves, and an application for its adoption has come spontaneously from several.

85. Besides those estates, of which the direct management was assumed on account of arrears of revenue, the District Officers have been in charge of many

confiscated estates pending their final disposal. In all instances the management of these estates has been conducted with considerable profit to Government and benefit to the estate, as will be seen from the following Statement:—

Division.	No. of Estates held khám.	Demand.	Collection.	Expense of Collection.	Balance credited to Government.	Balance Outstanding.
Lucknow ...	23	18,174 14 1	18,174 14 1	1,481 15 3	16,692 14 10	0 0 0
Fyzabad ...	47	38,971 1 6	25,153 0 9	3,883 10 10	21,269 5 11	13,818 0 9
Khyrabad ...	11	84,857 9 7	84,609 12 10	8,190 2 3	76,419 10 7	247 12 9
Baraitch ...	579	2,89,308 11 5	2,81,968 2 1	38,938 0 11	2,43,030 1 2	7,340 9 4
Total ...	660	4,31,312 4 7	4,09,905 13 9	52,493 13 3	3,57,412 0 6	21,406 6 10

86. The remissions of revenue during the year amount to 44,565 Rupees; they were principally, as explained in last year's Report, on account of the demands of the spring harvest of 1858-59.

87. From the above results it may be inferred that the summary settlement, which was completed during the year, is moderate and just. A detailed report on the settlement was submitted in October last, and it is therefore unnecessary here to say more on the subject than to point out that possession, as existing at annexation, has been made the basis of the settlement.

88. It was stated in last year's Report, that with a view to secure sub-proprietors in talookdaree estates from extortion, the Chief Commissioner had directed puttas or leases to be given by the talookdars to all holding direct of them. This measure has been carried out with but little difficulty, and its success has been practically tested by the paucity of suits which have been brought to enforce the conditions of the lease. The Deputy Commissioners generally agree in stating, that whatever difficulty they experienced in settling the disputes which arose about these puttas, was caused not so much by any unwillingness on the part of the talookdars to grant reasonable terms to their tenants, but rather from a desire on the part of the tenants to claim more than was justly their due. It cannot be a matter of surprise, that the expectations raised by our settlement proceedings at annexation should not easily be foregone, and that the parties then admitted to engagements should be disinclined to believe that the Government no longer intends to support their pretensions. This difficulty has been felt in those villages in which the ancient proprietary body are still settled in cultivating occupancy of their ancestral holdings in subordination to the talookdars. A similar difficulty has arisen in those estates, which, having been confiscated, have been granted away in reward. A reluctance to come to terms with the grantee has been more

particularly shown in those estates, the former proprietors of which were still in arms in Nepaul. In the Fyzabad Division there has been an inclination on the part of some of the talookdars to grant leases at nominal sums, with a view to conceal the true assets.

89. The number of suits instituted with a view to enforce the conditions of the lease is small, thus proving that the relations between landlord and tenant are on a satisfactory footing.

90. The rights of grantees to rent-free holdings have been investigated, and considerable progress has been made in the adjudication of these claims. In the disposal of these cases the Chief Commissioner has inclined to put the most liberal construction on the orders of Government, and consequently but few tenures have been summarily resumed. The permission granted by Government to Commissioners to dispose of all cases in which the tenure was less than 50 acres, has expedited the disposal of these cases, and afforded great relief to the Chief Commissioner.

91. The claims to Nankar and cash allowances on the part of those members of the old Canoongoe families, for whom provision could not be found in Government employ, have also been adjudicated, and in all cases in which the indigence or age of the parties warranted it, pensions or gratuities have been proposed and sanctioned by Government.

PART II.—CUSTOMS—EXCISE.

92. There are no customs levied in Oude. It was stated in last year's Report that in Lucknow the plan recommended by Government, in its letter No. 1428, dated 31st March 1859, of taking the distilleries under direct management, had been adopted. Under the able supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. P. Carnegy, aided by his Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ramdyal, the experiment has met with decided success. One sudder distillery has been established in the city, from which all retail vendors have been supplied. The spirit is manufactured by a contractor within the precincts of the distillery at a fixed rate per quart bottle, it having been found that, after allowing for the profits of the contractor, this system is less expensive than maintaining an establishment for the purposes of manufacture. The sale is effected by a paid establishment entertained for the purpose. After some months' trial in the city, Mr. Carnegy extended the system throughout his District. For the first three months the change was accompanied by a loss of revenue, but after that period the proceeds considerably exceeded the contract rates. At first separate distilleries were established at each tehseel, but after a very short time these were abolished, as it was found more economical to supply all liquor from Lucknow, while the supervision was greatly improved. Mr. Carnegy manufactured two kinds of liquor, one about 30 degrees below London proof, and the other about 25 above. The former is sold at a price which gives a rate of Excise Duty of Rupees 1-0-6 per gallon, and the latter pays a Duty of Rupees 1-11-6.

93. The financial results of this experiment are given below:—

Lucknow City.			Lucknow District.		
Under contract, 1856 ...	Rupees	58,000	1856	Rupees	15,000
1859-60, direct management ...	„	80,961	Contract for six months ...		17,054
Increase ...		22,961	1859-60, direct management for six months		18,842
					35,896
			Increase ...		20,896

94. The result of the trial given to direct management in other Districts, though not altogether unfavorable, has not been so successful as in Lucknow. Great allowance must of course be made for the large city, where the consumption of liquor is greater and superintendence less expensive than in agricultural Districts. A good deal, however, depends on the want of interest exhibited by District Officers, and the antagonism of tehseeldars and others, upon whom is entailed extra labor. The Chief Commissioner will not however relax in his endeavors to substitute the system of sudder distilleries, which he considers the only honest foundation on which the Abkarry Revenue can rest, for the discreditable one of contracts. By the former we put the highest possible tax on the consumption of spirits short of affording direct encouragement to illicit distillation, and thereby limit consumption. By the latter we look to a revenue for stimulating consumption and promoting immorality. By the former the highest possible fixed duty is levied; but it is impossible to say what the duty is under the contract system. It is reduced in exact proportion to the quantity of liquor the contractor can sell. The plan so successfully carried out by Mr. Carnegy, of having only one distillery, has not been found successful at Sultanpore and other places, and it has been necessary to start separate distilleries at the Tehseel Stations. The Government duty at Fyzabad and Sultanpore has been fixed at twelve annas the gallon. While the sudder receipts at those stations have increased, the Mofussil have fallen off. The general income of the Excise Revenue, including drugs and opium, during the year, is as follows:—

Division.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.		
			Nominal.	Real.	In train of liquidation.
Lucknow	2,90,486 0 0	2,66,244 0 0	5,136 0 0	6,139 0 0	12,967 0 0
Khyrabad	1,61,434 0 0	1,42,056 0 0	148 0 0	0 0 0	19,230 0 0
Baraitch	1,15,807 4 3	1,05,523 15 5	867 4 10	0 0 0	9,416 0 0
Fyzabad	1,65,059 9 10	1,54,630 8 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	10,429 1 0
Total ...	7,32,786 14 1	6,68,454 8 3	6,151 4 10	6,139 0 0	52,042 1 0

PART III.—STAMP, SALT, OPIUM.

95. There has been a considerable increase in the receipts from the sale of Stamps during the past year. This, however, is a source of revenue which has not as yet attained its maximum, for it has already been explained that the litigation in the Courts of the Province is still below the average. The net revenue from the sale of Stamps is marginally noted.

Division.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Lucknow ...	29,540	76,668
Khyrabad ...	5,278	16,801
Baraitch ...	3,738	17,200
Fyzabad ...	5,776	31,361
Total ...	44,332	1,42,030

96. The system of an excise duty on Oude salt, introduced early in 1859, has been abolished, and from October last the manufacture has been entirely suppressed. This course was advocated by the Chief Commissioner, who foresaw that Oude could only raise a revenue from salt by injuring that of the North-Western Provinces. A duty equal to that levied in the North-Western Provinces would have effectually crushed the manufacture of Oude salt, and a lower rate would have encouraged illicit importation into those Provinces. The authorities there had already begun to take alarm. The views of the Chief Commissioner met with the approval of the Supreme Government. The revenue realized from the excise system, during the past year, amounted to Rupees 3,80,913.

97. The Chief Commissioner did not anticipate any success from the system of opium management introduced on the re-occupation of the Province. He has lately furnished a report on the subject called for by the Home Government, and has recommended the abolition of the present contract system and the establishment of opium agencies at Fyzabad and Seetapore, for the exclusive purchase of the drug on account of Government. Sanction has just been accorded to the scheme. The Board of Revenue have lately raised the price given at the agencies to 4 Rupees a seer, which will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, prove a stimulus to increased cultivation. At the request of the Board of Revenue he has given every facility for the purchase of last season's crop by the factory agents.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

98. In the course of the year the Chief Commissioner expressed his views on the general question of native education in a report called for by the Government of India. The strongest interdict against expenditure in this Department has been so far relaxed, as to allow of support being given in the way of grants-in-aid to the superior schools for the education of the sons of talookdars and of the leading native gentry, which the Chief Commissioner has labored to establish. In August last he addressed a circular to the District Officers, explaining the urgent necessity that existed for imparting the elements of European science and knowledge to the sons of the great landed proprietors, and particularly recommending the acquisition of

the English language as affording them the means of freer intercourse with the European officials.

99. The latter have exerted themselves greatly in furtherance of the object. Excellent schools of a superior order have been established at Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Pertabgurh, to which grants-in-aid will be extended on the prescribed rules. A good school has also been set up at Gondah by private subscription. Maharajah Maun Singh, who is keenly alive to the advantages of education, and possessed of no small attainments himself, has contributed in the most liberal manner to the Fyzabad school. Altogether 7,504 Rupees donation and 7,951 Rupees annually have been subcribed by the native gentry. The Chief Commissioner hopes it may be possible to make that noble institution, the Martiniere College, available for promoting the education of the younger members of the great landed families.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

100. The operations of the Department of Public Works during the year have been almost exclusively confined to "Military Works," *viz.* the fortifications and demolitions at Lucknow, and the provision of accommodation for European troops. The limitation of funds, consequent upon the condition of the finances, has necessitated the expenditure on works of "internal improvement" being restricted to the repairs of the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, and to the opening out of temporary lines of communication between the several Military Stations.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

101. The Lucknow and Cawnpore road, 48 miles in length, has received very extensive repairs, and has been kept in excellent order. Two of the roads radiating from the stone bridge fort, and aggregating 4½ miles in length, which have been pierced through the city of Lucknow, have been cleared and levelled from a width of 40 feet to the full width of 150 feet, and a coat of metal has been given to them. The remaining imperial lines of road passing through, or in the immediate neighborhood of the city, aggregating 9 miles in length, have also been kept in good repair.

102. It was mentioned in the last Report, that arrangements had been made for the speedy repair of the Military lines of communication between the several stations. The whole extent of roads indicated has been opened out and rendered passable at all seasons of the year. The greater bulk of the expenditure has been devoted to that portion of the very important road between Fyzabad and Allahabad, which falls in this Province.

FORTIFICATIONS.

103. The defensive works of the stone bridge fort at Lucknow have been much improved, and several ruined buildings in the interior of the fort have been cleared

and levelled. The residency fort was commenced in the month of June 1859, and, agreeably to the express orders of the Supreme Government, the works were pushed on with great vigor. About two-thirds of the earth-works have been completed, but none of the interior buildings have been yet commenced. A question has lately arisen, and has been referred to a committee, as to whether it is advisable or not to modify the original scheme for the Lucknow forts, and pending a decision on this point, the works of the Residency fort have been suspended. The total sum expended on fortifications amounts to 1,85,507 Rupees.

DEMOLITIONS.

104. Owing to the limitation of funds but little progress has been made during the year in smoothing the demolitions. It is hoped, however, that during the year 1860-61 the greater portion of the ruins will be cleared and levelled—42,892 Rupees have been expended during the past year on this account.

NEW CANTONMENTS.

105. The exertions of the Engineer Department have been mainly devoted to the duty of constructing barrack accommodation at the stations of Lucknow, Seetapore, Sultanpore, Gondah, Roy Bareilly, and Fyzabad. Out of a total expenditure of 28,50,557 Rupees on "Military Works," the sum of 26,22,158 Rupees has been expended on barrack accommodation. On the 1st May 1860 seventy-four barracks were occupied, and fifty-two others were in various stages of progress at all the stations; in addition to these, 168 subsidiary buildings, including hospitals, guard-rooms, out-offices, &c., &c., had been completed, and 128 more were in progress.

106. Out of a total force of 6,102 men throughout the Province, 5,281 were in barracks on the 1st May, the remainder, 821, being still in the huts which had been constructed for temporary accommodation in the previous year. At Lucknow the resources have been ample, and the whole of the force has been in barracks for several months; but at all the out-stations the supply of both labor and materials has proved very deficient.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

107. The Engineers of the Oude Railway Company were engaged during the past cold season in making preliminary surveys, with a view to determine the best line of country for the construction of a Railroad from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and thence to Fyzabad. Their reports have been submitted to Government. In connection with the scheme of Railway communications, traffic returns have been prepared on all the principal roads in the Province. A general abstract of these returns is given in the Appendix. A full report on the subject of Railroads in Oude has been submitted to Government by the Chief Commissioner.

PART III.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

108. The Chief Commissioner has exerted his influence during the past year to induce the talookdars to make use of the Persian wheel, hitherto unknown in Oude, for purposes of irrigation. Major Thelwall, Commanding 9th Punjab infantry, at Fyzabad, kindly lent two of his men who were well acquainted with the principles of the Persian wheel, and by their assistance Rajah Roostum Shah has made two.

109. In Pertabgurh seven have been made, but in that District, which is very populous, and labor consequently cheap, the expense of construction of a wheel is a drawback. Maharajah Maun Singh has also constructed one of these wheels, and proposes to introduce them generally throughout his estates. In the Baraitch Division, Persian wheels have been set to work in the estates of the Maharajah of Bulrampore, and the Rajah of Kapoorthulla, also in Singa Churda, and are highly appreciated by the people. The water in the Districts of this Division is so near the surface, and the cost of sinking wells so small, that it is doubtful whether this improved method of irrigation will ever be generally adopted. In the Khyrabad Division two Persian wheels are in daily use at Seetapore, and one has been introduced in the Government garden at Durriabad; several others are ready for use at Seetapore, where great interest has been taken in the subject. A wheel has been erected on the banks of the River Sarayen as an exemplar, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that its success may stimulate the landholders to make use in this way of the various streams which intersect the Province for purposes of irrigation. There can be no doubt that labor is much economised by the use of the Persian wheel.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ROADS AND BRIDGES.

110. The District Officers have been busily engaged during the past season in opening up the internal communications of their Districts. The old main lines of road have been repaired. New lines have been surveyed and aligned. Care has been taken that those roads which pass through several Districts should be marked out by the several District Officers in communication with one another. Great stress has been laid on the necessity for bridging nullahs in a rough, cheap style, and thus rendering the roads passable at all seasons. The progress made on these works is satisfactory, and holds out every hope that, in a very few years, the internal communications of the Province will be in an efficient state. Thus 883 miles of new roads have been completed, 450 miles of old roads have been repaired, 327 miles of road have been aligned, and 114 bridges, some of large span, have been built. These works have principally been executed from the road funds, aided by the grant of a lakh of Rupees mentioned in last year's Report.

111. The ferry collections, after payment of the cost of collection and current expenses, have been kept in deposit, with a view to an apportionment of the whole at the end of the year over the several Districts, on a system similar to that which prevails in the North-Western Provinces. The ferries on the Ganges are under the control of

the Government, North-Western Provinces, as also are those on that portion of the Gogra, which flows between the two Provinces. One-third of the collections is remitted annually by the Accountant, North-Western Provinces, and included in the allotments of this Province.

112. There are only two bridges of boats maintained on the Gogra—one at Bhyramghat, the other at Fyzabad. The former, though situated at some distance from the head-quarters of any District, more than pays for the cost of maintenance. The latter has lately been placed under the charge of the Public Works Department by orders of Government. These bridges are at present constructed of boats hired for the purpose, but this is an expensive system, and the withdrawal of so many boats from the river has been found materially to affect the traffic, and measures will be taken to replace the hired boats by boats built for the purpose.

113. The total income and expenditure of the Road and Ferry Funds was as follows:—

Division.	Road Fund.			Ferry Fund.		
	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Lucknow ..	55,594 15 3	35,097 14 2	20,497 1 6	6,361 0 0	1,221 0 0	5,140 0 0
Fyzabad ..	56,311 4 9	34,620 8 7	21,690 12 2	19,152 10 10	13,506 11 1	5,645 15 9
Khyrabad ..	54,405 0 0	22,298 0 0	32,107 0 0	28,594 0 0	1,243 0 0	27,351 0 0
Baraitch ..	39,413 9 10	30,256 14 4	9,156 11 6	55,907 11 4	9,055 1 8	46,852 10 1
Total, Rupees ..	2,15,724 14 3	1,22,273 5 1	93,451 9 2	1,10,015 6 2	25,025 12 4	84,989 9 10

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

114. The court-houses, according to the sanctioned plan, have been completed at all the stations except Baraitch, where accommodation existed. A temporary cutcherry has been built for the Commissioner at Seetapore. Buildings have been erected for the Postal Department at Lucknow and Sultanpore, and staging bungalows on three of the imperial roads. In the absence of funds for the construction of tehseel posts, recourse has been had to the best temporary accommodation that could be provided. In some places native houses have been available, and have been converted into good permanent tehseels; at others temporary provision has been made at small cost.

ENCAMPING GROUNDS.

115. Land has been taken up for encamping grounds on all the main roads of the Province, and compensation awarded.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

116. The establishments required for the conveyance of the District dâks have been placed on a permanent footing, and sanctioned by Government. A vast number of letters have been carried by the District dâks, and the small proportion of letters undelivered shows that the postal communications have been well arranged, considering the number of movable columns in the Baraitch and Gonda Districts, the positions of which were constantly changing, and the number of regiments removed from the Districts—altogether it is a matter of surprise that so many addresses were traced. The following statement shows the result of the postal arrangements:—

Division.	No. of miles of Dâk lines.	No. of Runners.	Cost.	No. of Covers delivered.	No. of Covers undelivered.	Total No. of letters.
Lucknow ...	383	92	4,801	33,519	5,128	38,647
Khyrabad ...	368	80	4,750	51,113	2,990	54,103
Baraitch ...	525	132	7,198	29,805	5,110	34,915
Fyzabad ...	328	76	5,319	22,234	5,083	27,317
Total ...	1,604	380	22,068	136,671	18,311	154,982

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

117. The Telegraph communications, as reported last year, have been maintained. The line from Fyzabad to Gonda has lately been given up, as also that from Roy Bareilly to Futtehpore.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

118. The Chief Commissioner regrets that the navigation of the Gogra has not been sufficiently regular to admit of his drawing any conclusions as to the ultimate results. The experiment has not yet had a fair trial. Steamers have come up to Fyzabad one month and not the next. Merchants have had their goods waiting in vain, and the uncertainty has induced them to seek other modes of transit; but the Chief Commissioner retains his opinion, that a regular and punctual steam communication with Calcutta would be remunerative. According to the opinions expressed by the Commanders of these steamers, which have come up, the navigation is very easy, sands being less shifting than in the Ganges. With a rather better organized Pilot establishment, the trip, they all state, would be an easy one. The Pilots are all under the authorities of the North-Western Provinces.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

119. The expenditure in the Province during the past year has been exceptional, owing to the requirements of the Engineer Department for Military purposes. A considerable saving, however, has been effected by reducing the charges of the Military Police and the strength of the Military Garrisons. The payment of gratuities to the Officers and men of the Military Police brought under reduction has formed a heavy charge against the revenues of the Province, which will not occur again. The larger operations of the finance of 1859-60 may be stated as follows:—

Receipts.

Cash Balance on 1st May 1859	38,59,729	1	0
Local Receipts	2,94,72,277	0	3
Supply Bills	29,37,043	9	1
Other Bills	63,00,900	15	3
Remittances	21,69,119	5	2
Total, Rs. ...	4,47,39,069	14	9

Disbursements.

Local, including Military Police	2,28,03,601	13	4
Military, including Public Works Department ...	1,48,31,305	0	2
Assay Operations	3,73,890	0	0
Supply and other Bills	40,40,017	12	8
Disbursements on account of Government of India, Bengal, &c.	1,29,000	12	6
Cash Balance on 1st May 1860	25,61,254	8	1
Total, Rs. ..	4,47,39,069	14	9

120. The Assay Master has, during the past year, brought to a conclusion his analysis of the local coins and embodied the results in a statement which has been submitted to Government. These coins are received at the several Treasuries at their ascertained value, but are not re-issued. They are made over to the Assay Office, where they are broken up and sold as bullion, being readily bought up by the native bankers. In this manner local coins to the value of 3,73,890 Rupees have been withdrawn from circulation. The Chief Commissioner has recommended the abolition of the Assay Office; the work of defacing and selling local coins he would entrust to the Officer in charge of the Lucknow Treasury.

121. Strenuous efforts have been made to adjust the inefficient balances of the several Treasuries. These balances, which at the commencement of the year amounted to Rupees 51,91,872-7-11, have now been reduced to Rupees 41,92,590-5-5. The principal balances now remaining unadjusted are on account of advances to the Military Police, but the Civil Auditor is using his utmost exertions to get these cleared off.

Division.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Lucknow...	31,22,353	11	0	20,33,422	9	7
Fyzabad ...	7,42,209	1	2	6,50,138	7	10
Khyrabad .	7,85,128	10	1	7,51,289	3	5
Baraitch ...	5,42,181	1	8	7,57,740	0	7
Total, Rs...	51,91,872	7	11	41,92,590	5	5

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

122. Temporary Churches, at a cost varying from 12,000 to 17,000 Rupees, have been commenced at Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Seetapore; those at the two former stations being in a forward state, whilst that at the latter has only just been commenced. Churches have also been sanctioned for Roy Bareilly and Gonda, and a Roman Catholic Chapel at Lucknow.

123. The Civil Church in Lucknow, designed by Major Hutchinson, approaches completion. The cost of this edifice has been defrayed from the penal fines levied on the city of Lucknow.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

124. The last Annual Report left the remnants of the rebel forces in Nepaul, to the number, as was then supposed, of 7 or 8,000 men, after the vain attempt to break across the Gogra in May. To guard against their incursions, the frontier from Goruckpore to Rohilcund was watched by 2,500 Military Police, posted at intervals along the line of frontier, and supported by regular troops at Gonda and Baraitch. Throughout the rainy season frequent inroads on our territory were made by bands of plunderers, who were however always promptly met and dispersed by the Military, whose courage and vigilance were most conspicuously displayed. This state of things continued till the close of the year, when determined measures were taken by His Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, in concert with our Government, to get rid of this source of annoyance and of danger to the friendly relation of both States. The plan of operation pursued was for the British troops to guard our territory and prevent any hordes of rebels from entering it, while strong Goorkha Brigades, under the personal direction of the Maharajah, advanced upon them from the east. In pursuance of this plan, the Maharajah had induced the various rebel bands scattered about the Nepaul hills to rendezvous in the Terai, north of Goruckpore. These measures proved entirely successful: the rebels were surrounded, disarmed, and made over to the British authorities; scarce any resistance was made, except by the notorious Benee Madho, who, refusing to obey the summons of a Goorkha Officer to quit the hills, was killed along with his brother and some followers in a collision that ensued.

125. Thus some of the most blood-stained leaders of the insurrection fell into our hands—notably Mummoo Khan, Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly, and Jwalla Pershaud, a principal actor of the Cawnpore massacre. No doubt can be entertained of the death, from fever, some time previously, of Nana and Bala Rao. The same malady proved fatal to Azeemoollah, the other instigator of the Cawnpore massacre. Of Oude talookdars who fled into Nepaul on the re-establishment of British authority, and who had rejected repeated invitations to surrender on the faith of the amnesty, the Rajahs of Gonda and Boondee died early of fever. The only Oude Chieftain of any importance now at large, is the talookdar of Churda, who lurks about the lower range of hills, where he has connections.

126. The last embers of the insurrection were thus finally trodden out before 1st January 1860, and on a review of all the circumstances, the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think he greatly under-rated the numbers of the rebel forces, who were driven into Nepaul by the Commander-in-Chief, on the conclusion of the campaign of 1858. When we consider the havoc fever made among the Chiefs, who had the means of procuring some alleviation of the miseries attendant on their situation in a malarious country, we may judge of the mortality among the common men. The condition of the persons who, from time to time, were captured, or ultimately made over, attested the deadly effects of the climate. Many were killed in the encounter with our troops, many more stole away to the borders in small parties, and upwards of 2,000 were made over by the Goorkhas. On re-consideration, therefore, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to estimate the numbers that entered Nepaul with the Begum at 25,000.

127. The events above described were confined to the extreme frontier, in the Province the most profound tranquillity has reigned throughout the year. The work of disarming the population was for some time carried on with the greatest rigor, which gradually abated as the necessity for it diminished, and the search for arms has now almost entirely ceased, since there is good reason to believe that not one-fifth of the weapons remain, and those are buried under ground, where, in the absence of any effectual means for preserving them, they will now become useless. The Chief Commissioner adheres to the opinion expressed in his last Report, that, inexorably as this measure has been carried out, it has been viewed as a wise and necessary act of self-defence, and has brought no lasting unpopularity on the Government. The penalty of partial confiscation of their estates has been enforced against some talookdars, who, with inconceivable obstinacy and blindness, evaded the stipulation in their settlement engagements for the surrender of their cannons; but these examples have had the effect of inducing others to give up the guns they had hitherto concealed, and the Chief Commissioner cannot suppose many more are left. The annexed tabular statement shows results, and furnishes the best refutation of the statements that have been made, that not half the arms in Oude have been surrendered. It must be borne in mind that no account has been kept of those taken by the military columns in 1858-59.

Arms taken in 1859-60.

Cannons	187
Fire-arms	54,330
Swords	1,47,127
Spears	11,468
Miscellaneous	61,232

Total taken from commencement of disarming operation in 1858.

Cannons	714
Fire-arms	1,91,723
Swords	5,78,491
Spears	51,080
Miscellaneous	6,42,137

128. The demolition of forts has also been rapidly proceeded with, and has been so completely effected, that scarce any now remain, save what are required for Government purposes. The few entered as still undemolished in the returns are already ruinous and have been deserted for many years; except in a few cases, where, from the immense size of the works, the complete levelling of every foot of the walls would have entailed enormous expense, the destruction has been most complete. The walls and bastions have been entirely thrown down, and the ditches filled up, and the jungle that surrounded them has been cleared for a space of 400 yards all round. In a few years, the travellers in Oude will have difficulty in discovering even the trace of a fort.

Tabular Statement of Forts destroyed up to 1860.

Number of Forts	1,635
Number already destroyed	1,672
Number under demolition	13
Number retained for public purposes	50

129. The Chief Commissioner had, early in the year, represented to the Government the uneasy state of feeling that prevailed in consequence of a belief in the temporary nature of the settlement arrangements just concluded. He dwelt on the fears entertained by the talookdars, and the unreasonable expectations indulged in by the village proprietors of a return to the policy of 1857. The remedy was a declaration of the permanence of the settlement concluded with the talookdars as against the right of the village proprietors to engage. This course was adopted, and it was announced by His Excellency the Governor-General in a Durbar attended by 150 of the chief talookdars of Oude, that the ancient talookdaree system of Oude had been revived and perpetuated. At the same time sunnuds or title-deeds were given for the estates to every landholder present.

130. It is impossible to over-rate the beneficial results of His Excellency's visit to Lucknow, and of the assurances there given by His Excellency in person. The most thorough confidence and conviction of the settled policy of the administration took the place of distrust and vague expectation of change. The talookdars at last believed in the reality of their pardon, with the suspicion natural to men who had been used to live under faithless rulers; they could not at first bring themselves to believe that the British Government would really forgive them the part they had taken in the rebellion, and it is certain that many of the less intelligent attended the Durbar with serious fears for their personal safety. Many, indeed, beheld Lucknow for the first time in their lives, and would never have responded to the summons of a native ruler to repair thither. But these apprehensions were all dispelled, and the most marked change was apparent in the demeanor of the talookdars after the Durbar. The Chief Commissioner has since traversed every District in Oude, and made the personal acquaintance of almost every landholder of consideration in it, and he cannot be deceived on this point. He feels assured that the talookdars have been completely won over by the generous policy pursued towards them, and that they would rejoice at an opportunity of displaying their gratitude to the Government. If their military services were required, the Chief Commissioner is convinced they would be rendered with enthusiasm.

131. The question of making primogeniture the rule of succession in great talookdaree families, a measure strongly advocated by the Chief Commissioner, is now under His Excellency's consideration.

132. The temper of the other classes of the population appears also favorable. The village occupants, convinced at last that our policy was unalterably fixed, have cheerfully accepted the subordinate position under the talookdars, a connection in which the great majority had lived happily for generations, and would at annexation have been contented to remain, had we not almost forced independence upon them.

133. By far the most important political measure of the year has been the bestowal of Magisterial and Revenue powers on certain great talookdars. This remark applies only to the five first invested in November 1859, for the large increase subsequently made to the number did not take place till quite at the close of the period under review. The aim of this measure has been defined by His Excellency the Viceroy to be "to turn to the purposes of good Government the influence that the hereditary Chiefs of Oude legitimately possess," and to "knit them to the administration of their country." The exercise of the authority thus conferred is at present confined to their own estates, which, however, in many cases present a sufficiently wide area, and within these limits they are in an analogous position to that of a Government tehseeldar, who is also a Magistrate. They enjoy the same confidence and act under precisely the same checks and supervisions. Within these limits there is no authority but their own. A code of elementary rules, copy of which is subjoined, has been drawn up by the Chief Commissioner for their guidance.

134. The Chief Commissioner has watched the progress of this experiment with intense interest. He has not waited for official reports, but has been in constant communication with the local Officers on the subject, and has himself examined many of the cases decided by talookdars, and he can truly say that his expectations have, up to this moment, been more than realized. The Chief Commissioner had some doubt whether the talookdars might not dislike the labor that these new duties would impose on them; but this anticipation has not been fulfilled. On the contrary, there are indications of a spirit of emulation having been aroused. Of none of these talookdars do the local authorities speak in other terms than of praise in regard to their discharge of these functions. Most have had but little to do, for naturally most revenue cases are amicably settled out of Court, but that little they are described as having done carefully and well. The duties have pressed most severely on Maharajah Maun Singh, as his estates are the most extensive and thickly peopled by litigious classes. His proceedings have been marked, not only by the high intelligence for which he is renowned, but also for the strictest sense of justice.

135. The Chief Commissioner is convinced that the exercise of this authority by the landed aristocracy must contribute greatly to the happiness of the people, and that when the talookdars have acquired more experience, it must lighten the labors of the European officials: not a hint is given in the reports of the latter to any tendency to abuse these powers, nor are any forebodings expressed. Indeed the Chief Commissioner notices, with much gratification, that Divisional and District Officers have responded to the call he made on them to co-operate heartily with him, in carrying out this great measure. He feels bound to say, that from all he has heard and read in their communication, they have no "*arriere peusee*"; but that those who would have

expressed objections to the measure, had they been consulted on its introduction, are now bent only on ensuring its success.

136. And even those talookdars whom it has not been thought expedient to invest with this authority, it has been the aim of the Chief Commissioner to free from harassing and vexatious restrictions, and to continue in the enjoyment of such harmless privileges as they exercised under the Native Government, and the loss of which seriously lowers their dignity in native estimation. Thus he has directed that the contract for ferries on rivers, or for the octroi duties in towns (where such duties are levied,) situated within the limits of their estates, should be given to them in preference to a stranger, and he has greatly encouraged the practice of first referring complaints of a trifling character from their tenants to them for adjustment, with the expression of a hope that they will satisfy the demand if reasonable, and thus prevent the case being brought into Court. The reports of the District Officers show that this plan has worked very well. The Chief Commissioner's wish is to treat the talookdars as gentlemen of property and station, whose interests are identified with those of the Government—who are its natural-born adherents, not opponents, as they have too frequently been considered by our officials; and this view he has inculcated in his subordinates. All District Officers have been desired to hold weekly reception of the native gentry, to visit them on their estates during the cold weather, and to communicate with them as much as possible direct, and not through native subordinate officials, who designedly often adopt an uncourteous tone. The Chief Commissioner believes that the relations between the native aristocracy and the servants of Government are on a freer and kindlier footing in Oude than in most parts of India.

137. The imposition of a tax on trades and professions, though stricly a financial measure, has so important a political bearing, that it may be most properly adverted to under this Section. A detailed report on the execution of the measure has been submitted to Government; it will therefore be sufficient to mention here that the principle on which the scheme is based, is to take 3 per cent. on incomes, and having roughly estimated the amount thus due from the ratable inhabitants of each village or town, to leave the distribution to the people themselves. In talookas this work has been mainly entrusted to the talookdars who have zealously co-operated in it, and prevented an undue share of the burden being thrown on the poorer classes to ease the rich. The amount imposed is 11¼ lakhs. With the exception of the city of Lucknow no difficulty whatever has been experienced in the distribution of the assessment or in the collection of the tax. The whole has been paid up in Roy Bareilly and in the Districts of Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Lucknow, Oonao, and Fyzabad—the first instalments have been realized. All the Commissioners agree in stating that the appeals regarding the tax have been very few, and that those preferred related always to the amount distributed on the individual—not to the nature of the tax. In the city of Lucknow some discontent and recusance have been manifested, though coercive processes have been but very rarely resorted to. The Chief Commissioner anticipated some difficulty in the city. The wealthy mercantile classes are always those who most

object to being called on to contribute to the expense of the State, though they endeavor to conceal their selfishness under their mask of sympathy for the poor. The Chief Commissioner can confidently assert that, when he submitted his report of the measure, not a murmur had been heard, though the tax had then been partially collected in some Districts, and any slight expressions of discontent that have subsequently been manifested in the Districts have arisen mainly from the delay in introducing a similar system of taxation in the North-Western Provinces. The people of Oude very naturally did not like to see their neighbors better off than themselves, and did not believe our assurances that their turn would come, and they hoped that by this agitation they would intimidate the Government from perservering in its measure. The following statement shows the amount of collections made up to the 1st May last, since which date the collections have largely increased. It will be seen that the average per head is by no means heavy:—

Division.	Assessment.	Number of Tax-payers.	Average per man.	Collections.	Balance.
Lucknow ...	5,03,523 0 0	156,919	3 3 4	2,63,997 0 0	2,39,526 0 0
Fyzabad ...	2,11,423 0 0	120,169	1 12 1	65,357 13 11	1,46,065 2 1
Khyrabad ...	2,29,753 0 0	111,982	2 0 9	71,045 0 0	1,58,708 0 0
Baraitch ...	1,88,142 8 0	113,398	1 10 6	25,506 6 6	1,62,636 1 6
Total, Rupees...	11,32,841 8 0	502,468	2 4 0	4,25,906 4 5	7,06,935 3 7

N. B.—A Statement showing collections up to end of June is given in the Appendix.

138. In consequence of the imposition of the tax, the Chief Commissioner has thought it just and politic to abolish the octroi duties, the levy of which have been general throughout the Province, and operated as a restriction on trade; for in practice they approached closely to transit duties. He has confined their collection to large towns, where a special town police is required, and then has restricted the amount to the sum necessary to defray the cost of such a force. In fact, octroi duties exist only as a substitute for the house cess common in the older Provinces, to which they are much preferred.

139. Just at the close of the year, or during the month of April, the circulation of mysterious letters became pretty general throughout Oude and the North-Western Provinces. The style of those letters varied, but their general purport was that there was sickness in the land, and the deity should be propitiated with hunger and offerings, and the invariable conclusion was, that three copies of the letter should be made and distributed to the neighboring villages—nearly all professed to originate from a holy place beyond Mirzapore. The village police were made the medium of their distribution. Opinion is much divided, whether they had a political signification in connection with the measures of taxation in contemplation throughout India, or

referred really to the object indicated; for the cholera was then raging in Oude and the adjoining Districts of the North-Western Provinces. The Chief Commissioner inclines to the latter. But as it is open to great doubt, and there can be no question that this system of communication might be made a dangerous engine of political combination, and was so employed in the chuppattee distribution of 1857, he issued an order, interdicting the village police, under severe penalties, from obeying the commands of any but the Government or the landholders, and holding the latter responsible that no circulation of letters or missives of any kind should take place on their estates. It is just to observe, that the first landholder who brought this mysterious occurrence to the Chief Commissioner's notice was Maharajah Maun Singh.

140. The work of laying down the boundaries of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, now about to be restored to Nepaul, has been accomplished during the cold season by the Commissioners of the two States, and a full report of the proceedings has been submitted. From 1st May revenue ceased to be collected in the tract in question, and those talookdars, whose estates lay partially within its limits, have formally resigned all proprietary rights in it, on being compensated with grants of confiscated land in other parts of Oude.

141. A Report on an administration conducted on the great principle of recognizing a powerful landed aristocracy as an important element of political prosperity, would be deficient if it did not formally notice the chief landed proprietors of the Province. The conduct of these gentlemen has been almost, without exception, exemplary; and this is no doubt attributable in great degree to their having been treated with friendliness and confidence instead of with jealousy and distrust. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has won all hearts. By his known benevolence and reputation for fair dealing in his own hereditary estates, he is said to have completely conciliated the tenantry in his new property of Toolseepore, who were at first ill disposed to receive a strange master. Than Maharajah Maun Singh, the Chief Commissioner does not believe the British Government has a subject more thoroughly devoted to its interests. The moderation and paternal mode of treating his tenantry, evinced by Rajah Roostum Sah, are warmly commended by the District Officer. Rajah Hurdeo Bux is not only a chief of tried loyalty, but a most benevolent landlord. The following all deserve honorable mention, either for the assistance they gave in introducing the tax on trades and professions, their excellent management as landlords, or for the support they have invariably rendered to the local authorities:—

Lall Shunker Bux; the Rajah Moorarmow; Ghuzzuffur Hoosein; Rajah Madho Pertab Singh, of Koonwur (Fyzabad); Hunwunt Singh, Kalakunkur, and Surrubjeet Singh, of Pertabgurh; Shere Bahadoor, Talookdar of Kumiar; Nyput Singh, of Purka, District Gonda; Mirza Ahmed Beg, of Kootubnuggur, and Shumsher Bahadoor, Talookdar in the Seetapore District; Fuzzool Russool and Mahomed Ushruf, Talookdars of Asufpore, in Hurdui District; Rajah Gowree Shunker, of Marawan, and Rajah Kashee Pershaud, of Sissendee, in the Lucknow District; Thakoor Ramabux and Hakeem Kurreem Ali, in the Durriabad District; the Rajah of Tiloee, in the Sultanpore District.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

142. There is little to be said under this head, as except on the frontier of Nepaul, in which quarter the operations have been elsewhere described, no occasion for the employment of the regular troops has arisen. The strength of the military force now in Oude is as follows:—

4 Battalions Royal Artillery	713		
1 Troop Horse Artillery	109		
2 Companies Foot Artillery	174		
			996
1 Regiment European Cavalry	693		
5 Regiments Irregular Cavalry	2,582		
			3,275
6 Regiments European Infantry	4,969		
4 Regiments Native Infantry	3,039		
			8,008
			12,279

143. The Chief Commissioner believes it might be reduced by one European and one Native regiment of infantry at least.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

144. The population of Oude has been estimated by both Civil and Police Officers, at between six and seven millions, and on full consideration the Chief Commissioner cannot think it less than six millions. The cholera, which made its appearance in March, has committed frightful ravages in most of the Districts of the Province, and particularly in Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Fyzabad, Baraitch and Gonda: —65,000 persons are reckoned to have died from its effects.

EMIGRATION.

145. The attempt to induce the families of convicts to join their relations in the Andaman Islands has been decidedly unsuccessful. The Deputy Commissioners used their utmost endeavors to induce the families, wherever they could be found, to emigrate, but on very few occasions were they successful. A great many of the letters sent by the Superintendent of Port Blair could not be delivered, owing to the incorrectness of the address.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

146. The Chief Commissioner has directed Horticutural Gardens to be established at each District, to be supported primarily by the Road and Ferry Funds, for the

purpose of rearing seedling trees and plants of the more useful kinds, and to encourage talookdars to interest themselves in arboriculture, and in introducing improved staples of agriculture; eventually these gardens will be self-supporting. Fifteen cwt. of New Orleans cotton seed has been procured by the Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, and it is intended, through the talookdars, to try how far it will succeed. A specimen of Seetapore-grown cotton was sent to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and valued at 6½*d.* per lb, which holds out good hopes that the soil of the Seetapore District is favorable to the growth of this useful plant. A small supply of seed of the same kind has also been received from Government, and distributed throughout the Province. The results will be mentioned in a future Report.

FORESTS.

147. Until the limits of the territory about to be ceded to Nepaul had been defined, and the quality and extent of the forests left with this Province had been ascertained, no permanent scheme of forest management could be decided upon, and the interim system commenced in 1857, and renewed in 1859, has therefore been continued throughout the past year. Under this, any one, on payment of 4 Rupees a tree, is permitted to cut the number of trees applied for, subject to certain restriction as to the size and description of the timber. A small establishment to guard against infraction of the rules has been entertained. The revenue derived under the system has amounted to 2,42,079 Rupees in the past year, and the expenses of management have been 5,489 Rupees, leaving a balance of 2,36,590 Rupees as shown below:—

District.	Collections.	Disbursements.	Balance.	Percentage of management.
Barnitch	66,641 13 3	779 8 6	65,862 4 9	
Gonda	92,722 10 3	474 2 10	92,248 7 5	
Mohumdee	82,714 13 6	4,235 11 10	78,479 1 8	2·26
Total ...	2,42,079 5 0	5,489 7 2	2,36,589 13 10	

Khyreegurh Mohdee and Kunchunpore Pudnahs, Rupees 3,350
Barnitch Naupara .. „ 1,076
Gonda Toolseepore .. „ 1,500

148. Besides the income from timber, revenue is also derived from the lease of the grazing of the forests, and last year's leases are as marginally noted.

149. The superintendence was transferred from Captain Hearsey to Lieutenant Clark, and then to Mr. Sparks, with great benefit to the department. The Chief Commissioner has now under consideration a plan for bringing the remaining forests more completely under Government management, which he will submit to the Government of India.

150. The above remarks apply to the valuable timber forests Trans-Gogra. In regard to the culturable waste lands throughout the Province available for grants to

Europeans and others, a report called for by the Secretary of State has been submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The total area of these tracts was therein estimated at acres 507,112. In the report the Chief Commissioner explained that, except in the District of Mohumdee, the waste lands north of the Gogra were of very limited extent, and had been mostly taken up by natives on the terms offered by him early in 1859. Other and more favorable rules for the grant of clearing leases of waste lands have lately been issued by the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of His Excellency, the principal features of which are, that a rent-free tenure of twelve years' duration is guaranteed under certain provisions for ensuring the gradual cultivation of the land, and that, at the expiration of that period, the cultivated portion will be assessed at the ordinary revenue rates. These terms are considered very liberal, and will, no doubt, lead to all the remaining tracts of waste land (except such as it is desirable to preserve for the sake of the timber) being quickly disposed of. The marginal statement shows the number of leases that have been granted. Care has been taken to leave to each village sufficient waste and jungle land for the pasturage of cattle, and only those continuous tracts, which are of such a size as to be quite beyond the power of the neighboring villages to reclaim, have been separately leased.

Division.	Grants.		
	No.	Extent.	To Europeans.
Lucknow ...	195	44,332	0
Fyzabad ...	199	65,482	6,196
Khyrabad ...	40	46,104	0
Baraitch ...	218	93,209	13,226
Total ...	652	2,49,127	19,422

SURVEYS.

151. The revenue survey of the Province has been commenced during the past year. The survey party under Lieutenant Anderson, after completing their work in the Punjab, arrived at Pertabgurh on the 18th December 1859. The officer deputed to demarcate the village boundaries, in anticipation of the arrival of the survey party, made over all the necessary papers on the 6th January 1860, when main circuits were laid out, field parties organized, and work started. Owing to the deputation of Lieutenant Anderson, with a portion of his establishment, as one of the Commissioners for defining the Nepaul boundary, the work did not progress so rapidly as it would have done under the personal superintendence of that officer, with the aid of his whole establishment. The progress, however, has been satisfactory. The tract of country surveyed comprises the whole of one tehseel, and contains approximately an area of 424 square miles. Difficulties incident to the prosecution of survey operations in a new Province were experienced; but these will gradually disappear, and there is every prospect of this important work progressing rapidly to completion. A second survey party will enter the Province in October next. The duty of demarcating village boundaries in advance of the survey was entrusted to Mr. Bradford, an officer of great energy, experience, and judgment. He has more than realized the Chief Commissioner's expectations in the out-turn of his work. Commencing early in October with an inexperieneed establishment, he has, during the past season, laid down the boundaries of every village in two entire Districts. The total number of villages thus demarcated

amounts to 3,789, and for each a separate map has been prepared. The total cost of the season's operations is Rupees 74,033-2-10, and the out-turn in square miles 3,630, giving a general rate on the whole season of Rupees 20-6-7 per square mile. Mr. Bradford was ably assisted by Mr. Garstin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the late Rae Jwalla Pershad, and Syed Ali Hussun. The exertions of Mr. Bradford merit the Chief Commissioner's warmest praise. He did not discontinue operations till June. The demarcation of boundaries is now well ahead of the scientific survey. This work is attended with the most beneficial results in settling boundary disputes of long standing, which have proved a frequent source of affrays and bloodshed, and have led to much valuable land being thrown out of cultivation.

CONSERVANCY.

152. The surplus proceeds of the Choongee Funds, after payment of the Town Police, added to the Nuzzool Funds, where such exist, have been expended in the conservancy of the sudder stations and other important towns. At Lucknow, where the local funds, arising from Choongee collections, rent of Nuzzool houses, and city fines, are very large, the Committee have been actively employed in carrying out sanitary measures. The space of ground lying between the Kaiser Bagh and the Goomtee has been cleared and levelled, and is being laid out as an ornamental pleasure garden. The Chutter Munzil has been repaired, and now presents an imposing frontage to the river. Several useful roads have been constructed, repaired, and metalled. The city streets are being gradually metalled and improved drains constructed. At the east end of the town, close to the civil station, an extensive Gunj, forming a parallelogram of shops, with a covered market-place in the centre, has been built. The energy and zeal displayed by the local Committee are highly commendable, and the execution of the works they have undertaken reflects great credit on their taste and skill.

153. In the Khyrabad Division a spacious Gunj, containing 106 shops, has been erected at Seetapore, partly from local funds and partly by private enterprize. The station of Seetapore has been considerably improved, and more than 2 miles of roads metalled on its main thoroughfare. A Gunj is also in course of construction at Hurdui, under the auspices of Rajah Hurdeo Bux and Thakoor Bharut Sing. The Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad has opened a fine broad street through the town of Nawabgunj, and thus greatly improved the appearance of the place. In the Baraitch Division, the two stations of Lukhimporé and Baraitch have been entirely laid out anew, and at Gonda great improvements have been made in the town by widening streets and building market-places. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner remark on the great impetus given to the trade of this town by the location of European Troops. It is at present one of the most thriving marts in the Province. Similar improvements have been carried out at the several sudder stations of the Baiswarra Division. But while the Deputy Commissioners have thus exerted themselves to improve the sudder stations, they have by no means been neglectful of the requirements of the native community. Throughout the Province serais for the accommodation of travellers have either been built or are in course of construction at all the principal

towns. An attempt was made to establish a horse fair during the great annual time of bathing and pilgrimage at Misrik, in the Seetapore District, in March last. The attempt was successful for a beginning. Several talookdars and native gentry exhibited their horses, and were successful competitors for prizes. About 300 horses and ponies were shown, and a few sales effected. The prizes, which were allotted from the Municipal Funds, amounted to 500 Rupees, and were awarded by a Committee formed of Captain Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, the Officer Commanding 8th Irregular Cavalry, the Adjutant of that corps, and three talookdars. Next year it is hoped that elephants, plough bullocks, and milch kine, will be brought for sale.

154. The Chief Commissioner is endeavoring to improve the breed of cattle used for farming purposes and also that of horses in Oude, by inducing talookdars to purchase good stock from the North-Western Provinces, and especially from Hissar. The horned cattle are very small, and scarcely a good horse is bred in the Province. The Chief Commissioner has every hope of ultimate success in this undertaking.

DISPENSARIES.

155. By the close of 1859 dispensaries had been actually opened, *i. e.* prepared for opening at every civil station in Oude; but one or two did not actually commence operations till the 1st January 1860. Some of the rest were opened in 1858, others at various periods during the year under review. The returns sent in, therefore, have but little statistical value; indeed in many Districts no proper registers were kept up at all, and so no return of patients have been received.

156. It is however satisfactory to know that at least (in seven Districts only) 5,721 persons were under treatment during the year, of whom 5,399 were discharged cured, and this at a total cost to Government of Rupees 5,800-2-9½.

Durriabad.	Oonao.
Hurdui.	Baraitch.
Fyzabad.	Lucknow Civil Dispensary.
Gonda.	

157. Many of the persons thus relieved were rebels, wounded or reduced to the last degree of weakness by want and sickness.

158. The number who died appears to have been only seventy-five, but even a considerable proportion of these were actually dying when received into hospital.

159. Private subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 1,330-5-4 have been received in aid of dispensary operations: a large proportion from native subscribers. Most of the dispensaries are at present provided only with temporary accommodation, but vigorous exertions were early begun to prepare suitable buildings, and it is hoped that these will be for the most part provided by the close of the present Financial year.

160. Entirely independent of the above are the operations of the King's city hospital at Lucknow, supported by an endowment made by Nusseeroodeen Hyder, King of Oude—this consists of two branches, one conducted according to the rules of Native, the other of European science.

161. The notes in which these funds were invested were with much difficulty recovered, and the English branch was opened in April 1858, the Native branch on the 1st September 1859. During the periods they were in operation, 2,708 persons attended the Native, and 3,333 the European branch; 483 were discharged cured from the former, and 2,909 from the latter establishment. Forty-one persons died under the European treatment, only five under the Native.

162. The building belonging to the European hospital was destroyed in the mutiny: the arrears of interest on the notes recovered will however suffice to restore this.

163. The total cost to Government of the dispensaries during 1859 was Rupees 8,616; the Schedules submitted for sanction for future years amounts to Rupees 13,176 annually.

164. An hospital for the treatment of insane invalids and a lock-hospital have been established in the city of Lucknow, and have been found very useful.

CONCLUSION.

165. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner desires to record his satisfaction with the Officers of the Commission as a body, and more especially to bring the names of the following among them to the notice of His Excellency:—

166. Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., has filled various offices during the past year, and all with advantage to the Administration.

167. The energy and judgment of Colonel Abbott have been conspicuous in the discharge of the heavy duties of his office, far exceeding those of any other Commissioner. To him the city of Lucknow owes many of the improvements that now adorn it.

168. Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Seetapore, has labored heartily to carry out a policy foreign to his past experience.

169. The Chief Commissioner sets the highest value on the clear judgment of Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Baraitch.

170. Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, has shown his accustomed energy and ability in the performance of his very arduous duties.

171. In Mr. Capper, Captain Thompson, and Major Evans, the Commission possesses officers of unusual ability. The two latter have especially succeeded in gaining in a remarkable degree the respect and confidence of the native gentry in their jurisdiction.

172. Captains Ross and MacAndrew, Lieutenant Chamier, Mr. C. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; Messrs. King, Elliott, Glyn, Sparks, Crommelin, Assistant Commissioners; Mr. Bickers, Mirza Abbas Beg, Adjoodhia Pershad Ramdyal, Mr. Kavanagh, Extra Assistant Commissioners—all deserve that prominence should be given to their names.

173. Captain MacAndrew conducted the duties of the Secretary's office for three months, during the absence of Mr. Forsyth, to the Chief Commissioner's entire satisfaction.

174. Captain Reid, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, did not return from Europe till late in the year, and has been employed during the greater part of the time as Chief of Police, in which capacity his experience as a Civil Officer has proved most valuable.

175. Captain Orr, it is believed, has retired from public employment. His knowledge of the Province, and the respect entertained for his character by all classes of the population, gave his services a high value. It was with the regret of the Chief Commissioner that Mr. Forsyth left the office of Secretary for promotion in the Punjab; but his place has been most efficiently filled by Mr. Currie. Lieutenant Tulloch, Superintendent of District Roads, has rendered very efficient aid to the District Officers, in aligning and surveying roads and planning bridges.

176. The extraordinary and successful exertions of the Engineer Department, to complete the permanent accommodation for the European Troops before the setting in of the hot season, reflect the highest credit on Major Crommelin and the Officers under his orders.

177. The Chief Commissioner has been ably seconded by Colonel Bruce in his readiness to effect a reduction in the numbers and cost of the Military Police. The investigations conducted by that Officer have thrown much light on the history of the rebellion in Oude in 1857, and have materially contributed to bring to justice some of the chief actors in the massacres that occurred during that period.

178. Among Police Officers the following deserve especial notice for their activity and intelligence, and the earnest desire they have shown to work in harmony with the District authorities:—Captains Barrow and Smith, and Lieutenants Danvers, Tweedie, Hewitt, and Sharpe. The extensive knowledge of Oude, and acquaintance with the habits of its people that Major Boileau possesses, gives his services a peculiar value.

CHAS. CURRIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude.

APPENDICES

TO THE

OUDE ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1859-60.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Traffic in Oude from 1st February to 28th April 1860.

Designation of Road.	Carts, 1-Bullock.	Carts, 2-Bullock.	Carts, 3-Bullock.	Carts, 4-Bullock.	Carts, 5-Bullock.	Carts, 6-Bullock.	Carts, 7-Bullock.	Mail Carts.	Parcel Van.	Passenger Carriage.	Bullock Train.	Bullock with load.	Camel Carriage.	Bullock with load.	Bullock without load.	Asses with load.	Asses without load.	Elephants.	Buggies.	Camels.	Horses.	Byleas.	Buffaloes.	Baughy Buriars.	Passengers.	Sowar Horses.	Sowar Shoctur.	Tattoo with load.	Tattoo without load.	Doolies, 2-Bearers.	Palkee, 4-Bearers.	Palkee, 6-Bearers.	Ekka.	Bullock Battery.	Pigs.	Goats.	Mules with load.	Mules without load.
Lucknow and Cawnpore ..	117	1131	361	4579	266	99	6	209	517	1458	3133	0	4	951	4866	86	124	37	78	396	704	1161	355	4032	73396	334	98	3509	752	133	92	5	290	174	0	4611	107	1
Seetapore ..	1	589	278	2119	461	216	94	0	0	0	33	0	0	2176	2033	195	206	159	29	1134	959	1283	772	1689	90398	8431	111	4458	1067	338	132	263	31	82	277	1708	77	44
Shahjehanpore and Sundeela ..	20	412	101	959	105	93	17	0	0	69	0	0	4	669	548	283	177	5	0	104	44	842	615	498	37315	1390	203	3420	2307	204	50	37	5	0	13	4	3	2
Lucknow and Byramghat ..	32	1714	676	7593	575	85	6	0	0	98	0	0	0	4698	4430	170	119	93	14	520	382	1370	935	987	92602	1685	126	7082	4941	272	115	114	66	1	0	1637	161	91
Byramghat and Biswa ..	0	31	12	48	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	67	8	10	10	0	83	103	40	26	130	10492	483	8	549	130	34	11	19	4	0	0	102	5	0
Fyzabad and Lucknow ..	21	4476	571	2482	597	124	5	0	1	0	47	3	1	2984	3647	129	182	59	7	1197	397	2163	2485	2222	527547	4023	459	3431	1418	740	667	354	209	100	86	1442	114	178
Sultanpore District ..	4	305	142	805	45	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2951	2036	15	10	17	13	600	226	205	425	291	43681	1632	20	940	529	38	63	55	95	0	23	884	14	16
Total ..	195	8058	2141	18085	2055	617	128	209	518	1625	3225	3	9	13549	17627	886	828	380	141	4034	2885	7073	5613	9740	876431	17983	1025	24289	11144	1819	1130	847	700	357	399	10388	481	332

LUCKNOW;
Chief Commissioner's Office,
The 30th July 1860.

CHARLES CURRIE,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TALOOKDARS INVESTED WITH MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

1. THE jurisdiction of the Talookdar Magistrate shall at first be confined to the limits of his estate, but may be extended hereafter beyond them, when he has acquired experience in the exercise of his judicial duties.

2. His powers will be the special ones of an Assistant Magistrate, that is to say, in felonies he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, and one month more in lieu of stripes. In misdemeanors he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with labor, but without irons: labor redeemable by a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees; and in addition to the imprisonment he can fine to the extent of 200 Rupees, commutable to further imprisonment for six months.

3. If the offence is one that requires no severer punishment than can be awarded under the above powers, the Talookdar can himself pass final orders, sentencing the prisoner if he finds him guilty, and acquitting him if he thinks him innocent or proof of guilt wanting. If, on the other hand, the offence calls for severer punishment, and he finds the prisoner guilty, he must record his opinion and send the proceedings with the prisoner and witnesses before the Deputy Commissioner. If he considers the prisoner innocent, he can release him; but if he is in doubt on this point, he can admit the prisoner to bail, and send the proceedings, but not the witnesses, to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. In Oude stripes have been declared to be the appropriate punishment for burglary and theft without aggravating circumstances, knowingly receiving property obtained by simple burglary and theft, cattle-stealing, perjury, wanton destruction of property, counterfeiting the coin, concealment of arms, unnatural crimes. Stripes cannot be inflicted by any Officer exercising powers less than those of a full Magistrate. If, therefore, he convicts the prisoner of any of the above crimes, he must always send him, with the proceedings, to the Deputy Commissioner; but he need not send the witnesses also, unless the offence is such as to require severer punishment than it would be in his power to impose, supposing stripes had not been substituted for imprisonment. For instance, the witnesses need not be sent in cases of wanton destruction of property, concealment of arms, or of theft without violence; in which the property stolen does not exceed 200 Rupees value.

5. Assault and affrays not attended with serious violence, trespass, fraud, sitting dhurna, abduction of unmarried women under fifteen years of age, abuse, forgery, and subornation of forgery and false complaint, are punishable by imprisonment or fine, or both. He must, however, bear in mind, that as it is considered desirable to avoid having recourse to imprisonment, fine, wherever that affords a sufficient punishment, should first of all be imposed; the fine to be levied by distraint and sale of the offender's

movable property, and imprisonment should only be resorted to, on failure to realize the fine. If he thinks fine up to 200 alone inadequate, he will sentence to imprisonment too, and if he thinks a severer punishment requisite than it is within his power to impose, he will record his opinion, and send the proceedings with the defendant and witnesses to the Deputy Commissioner.

6. But the Talookdar Magistrate will also investigate and prepare heinous cases, requiring much severer punishment, if they have occurred within the limits of his estate, which will be made over to him by the Police. If he considers the proof sufficient, he will send the prisoner and witnesses to the Deputy Commissioner; in this case he will not hold a regular trial and record the evidence in detail, but will merely note the material facts. If he thinks the prisoner innocent, or the proof insufficient, he will detain him in custody and send the proceedings, with his opinion, to the Magistrate.

7. Such cases as above described will be murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, highway robbery, theft and burglary of large amount or accompanied with personal violence, attempts at the above, assaults and affrays attended with wounding or in which arms have been used, forgery, arson, and child-stealing.

8. The Talookdar Magistrate will, in fact, hold much the same position as the Tehseeldar Magistrate; for though he has the special, and the latter only the simple powers of a Magistrate, yet the practice of substituting stripes for imprisonment in all felonies, not of a serious nature, and in other cases, will necessitate his referring most cases to the Deputy Commissioner. His extended powers will not generally come into operation except in misdemeanors. The rules, therefore, for the guidance of Tehseeldar Magistrates, laid down in Circular No. 26, of 23rd February, by the Judicial Commissioner, will in the main be applicable to the Talookdar Magistrate, and a translation of them is subjoined for his information.

9. Heinous cases may come before the Talookdar Magistrate, without being made over to him by the Police. He can investigate them on the complaint of the aggrieved parties.

10. He can receive petitions on paper of the usual stamp value, and petty misdemeanors, such as abuse, slight assault, sitting dhurna, will always come before him on the complaint of the injured parties, as the Police have no authority to send such cases before a Magistrate. The restriction placed on the Police against taking up cases of theft and burglary unattended with violence, except on complaint of the aggrieved parties, applies equally to the Talookdar Magistrate.

11. The Talookdar Magistrate may take cognizance of complaints of forcible dispossession from land, tanks, and houses, if preferred within a month of the ejectment, not if a longer period has elapsed. In all such cases the talookdar will look

to the fact of possession not of right, and will maintain the party previously in possession; he must also satisfy himself that there has been *bonâ fide* forcible dispossession, otherwise he must not take up the complaint. It is very much the practice for petitioners to say, they have been dispossessed, when they have been only threatened with dispossession, or fancy they have cause to apprehend it.

12. The Talookdar Magistrate will not take up charges of perjury, unless the act has been committed in his Court.

13. The talookdar will appoint a secure place for the confinement of offenders under trial before him.* If accused of murder, dacoity, burglary, theft, they should be kept in irons. If of misdemeanors only, security or recognizances may be accepted. Male and female prisoners must be kept separate, witnesses must never be kept under restraint: indigent witnesses may be dieted at the rate of nine pie a day.

14. In very serious crimes, such as murder and dacoity, the Tehseeldar is bound to proceed to the spot and there conduct the judicial investigation. This duty, if the crime occurs within the limits of his estate, will now devolve on the Talookdar Magistrate, but till he has acquired greater experience, it will be advisable for him to call in the aid of the Tehseeldar, who will be directed to attend at once to his invitation.

15. Whenever in doubt as to his jurisdiction in offences, or powers of punishment, or on any other point, the Talookdar Magistrate should seek advice from the Deputy Commissioner, who is requested to afford it him at once, and to aid him at all times with friendly counsel and instructions.

16. An appeal from the judicial orders of a talookdar must be heard by the Deputy Commissioner, and never by any officer of less degree.

17. The Police must obey all orders the Talookdar Magistrate may issue connected with the trial or investigation of a case, but he is not authorized to issue orders of a general nature to the Police, such as to make a general search for arms, to withdraw a Police post from one place, and to establish it in another. If he anticipates an affray, he should send information to the Police and, if necessary, accompany them to suppress it.

18. If some Police posts in a Talookdar Magistrate's estate are situated near the sudder station, the rule in para. 8 of the Judicial Commissioner's Circular, which directs that cases from these posts should come direct to the Deputy Commissioner's Court, will be observed.

* A Havildar and eight Sepoys of the Military Police will be allowed for his hawalat guard.

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

1. THE Talookdar Magistrates must hold open Court in a barradaree or other open place, at certain hours between sun-rise and sun-set, and any one must be allowed to enter.

2. He will use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and Persian, "Cutcherry of Rajah so and so, Talookdar of such a place, or owner (malik) of such and such raj, Assistant Magistrate."

3. Eight badges will be supplied to him to be worn by his servants as chuprassees or muzkooree peons. As a general rule, he will summon witnesses and defendants through the Police, but in petty misdemeanors, where it is right the complainant should bear the expenses of subpœna, he may summon them by muzkooree peons (process servérs.)

4. The Talookdar Magistrate must, in all trials on judicial investigations, interrogate the witnesses himself, and take down their depositions and the statement of the defendant in writing, with his own hand: his decision will be recorded in the same way. If he is ignorant of the Urdoo character, he can use the Hindee, and an Urdoo translation of the proceedings must be attached. But as this process would cause delay, it would be better that a son, nephew or near relative be allowed to write for him. All interrogatives must, however, be put by him; no approach to the old condemned style of deposition writing can be permitted.

5. The witnesses should not be kept waiting, and they should be dismissed when the evidence has been taken; but a witness who prevaricates or withholds the truth may be detained.

6. He should endeavor to record evidence in concise terms, not allowing the witnesses to go off on irrelevant topics, but should confine them to the matter at issue.

7. He must take down the confession of prisoners in the prescribed form annexed, and he should record as nearly as possible the exact words of the prisoner.

8. Plaintiffs and witnesses must be sworn on the Koran and Ganges water or in the manner most binding on their consciences. Defendants must never be sworn.

9. He must give copies of his orders to the parties applying for them on their furnishing the usual stamp paper and paying the costs of transcription at the rate in force in the District.

10. When the Talookdar Magistrate has himself sentenced a prisoner, he will return any stolen property to the owner; but if the case is sent on to the Deputy Commissioner for orders, he will retain it until the orders are received. On giving up the property to the owner, he will take a receipt for it. If it consists of live stock, it should be made over to the owner while the case is under investigation, but the owner will not be at liberty to remove it from the neighborhood of the Talookdar's Court, until the case is disposed of.

11. All fines he will remit to the tehseel.

12. He will submit monthly the following returns to the Deputy Commissioner, copies of which are subjoined:—

1*st.* A return of fines imposed by him.

2*nd.* A return of cases pending before him at the close of the month.

3*rd.* A register of cases decided.

4*th.* A return of charges incurred in dieting prisoners and indigent witnesses.

REVENUE JURISDICTION OF THE TALOOKDAR.

1. THE only Court for the decision of summary suits between landlord and tenant, within the limits of the talookdar's estate, is that of the talookdar, who will in this respect exercise the powers of a Collector of Revenue.

2. He should appoint tehseeldars of approved character to sub-divisions of his estate, paying a rental of from 20 to 40,000 Rupees. These tehseeldars will have the powers of landholders for the realization of the rents by placing watchmen (shainas) over the crops, and preventing their removal from the threshing floor, till the demand is satisfied, or if the crops have been removed, and an arrear has accrued, by distraining the movable property of the defaulter (cattle and implements of husbandry excepted) and bringing them to sale after the usual notice, through the talookdar, or the tehseeldar may proceed by summary suit before the talookdar.

3. In the latter case, the tehseeldar will bring the summary suit before the talookdar in exactly the same way as the talookdar's agent would have brought it before

the Collector. The plaint will be filed on the usual stamp paper of 8 annas value for any amount of claim.

4. The talookdar will hear and decide the suit on exactly the same principles as the Collector would do. As pottahs will have been given in all cases in which the rents are paid in money and as the proportion will have been fixed wherever they are paid in kind, there can be no difficulty in coming to a decision. He can have the defaulter brought before him to answer the demand; and if it is decreed against him, the tehseeldar must sue out execution either against the personal property of the defaulter or against the tenure on which the balance has arisen.

5. If the defaulting tenant, against whom a decree has been given, is a mere cultivator (asamee), he can be ejected at once from the land; but if he is a sub-proprietor, his holding can be transferred for a term not exceeding five years to any one of the other sub-proprietors who will pay the arrear. If they refuse, the holding can be brought to sale, but the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner must first be obtained for sale.

6. When the village has been given in lease (ticca) the tehseeldar will proceed against the defaulting ticcadar in the same way; but the property of the ticcadar only, not of the sub-proprietor or cultivators of the village, will be liable to seizure in execution of the decree.

7. If the latter fail to pay the ticcadar, he can sue them by summary process in the talookdar's court. But ticcadars will not be allowed to exercise the landlord's powers of distraint. By the rules already laid down by the Chief Commissioner, the ticcadar must be a person connected with the village, and never a stranger or mere speculator.

8. Complaints of undue exaction, ouster from holding, and illegal distraint brought by ticcadars and other tenants against the tehseeldar, will be heard in the Talookdar's Court. Oppression of this nature on the part of his agents should be severely punished by the talookdar by the award of damages in addition to refund of the sum illegally exacted, and it is confidently believed that the talookar will deal out impartial justice, and show no leniency to his own agents, who abuse their power. The rulers of many Native States set him an example in this way. The Chief Commissioner will insist on the dismissal of any agent who shall have been frequently convicted of exaction, but he trusts the talookdar will be most careful in the selection of his agents.

9. But besides complaints of a specific nature like the above, the talookdar will hear any of a general or miscellaneous character against his agents, and if they are well founded, give immediate redress.

10. Paras. 254 to 282 of Directions to Collectors, explain the course of procedure in summary suits, and these should be studied by the talookdar, as a translation of that work is every where procurable, and most landholders possess it already.

11. It will not be necessary for the talookdar to record the proceedings in his own handwriting, but the orders passed in each case must always be signed and sealed by him.

12. All disputes between his tenants regarding the right to cut water-courses, to the use of wells for irrigation, and of manure, will be heard and decided by the talookdar.

13. He will also have authority to decide boundary disputes between villages belonging to his own estate in accordance with the simple rules laid down in paras. 8 to 13 of Directions to Settlement Officers. But disputes between villages of his own and another person's estate, must of course be heard by the District authorities.

14. An appeal will be open to every person dissatisfied with the orders of a talookdar, but it will lie to the Deputy Commissioner, and to him only.

15. Talookdars will submit monthly to the Deputy Commissioner a list of the summary suits of the three classes of cases specified in the form given in No. 1 of Appendix 26 of Directions to Collectors.

(True copy)

CHARLES CURRIE,

Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

Trade Tax Collections to end of June 1860.

Division.	Demands.	Collections.	Balance.
Lucknow	4,98,334 0 0	3,48,151 5 0	1,50,182 11 0
Baiswara	1,91,325 2 6	1,36,571 5 2	54,753 13 4
Khyrabad	2,42,571 11 0	1,37,072 6 8	1,05,499 4 4
Baraitch...	2,06,960 0 0	52,251 6 3	1,54,708 9 9
Total, Rupees ...	11,39,190 13 6	6,74,046 7 1	4,65,144 6 5

CHARLES CURRIE,

Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH

FOR 1860-61.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH

FOR 1860-61.

SECTION 1.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Introductory Remarks.

THE Administration of the Province having been almost entirely free from disturbing causes, has, during the past year, assumed a normal condition. Considerable progress in the enforcement of regularity, and exactness in the procedure of the Courts, and the conduct of general business, has been the result.

Amount of litigation.

2. The amount of litigation has, as was to be expected, very largely increased; but still, in comparison with some of the older Provinces, and more especially the Punjab, it is remarkably small. The Judicial Commissioner attributes this mainly to the greater energy of character of the inhabitants of the latter Province. The Chief Commissioner, however, is inclined to think that it arises rather from a paucity of monetary transactions between man and man. This may be ascribed partly to the landed tenure introduced into the Province, and partly to the infancy of commercial enterprise. The Talookdaree settlement, by substituting a landed aristocracy for a number of petty landowners, obviates the necessity for the constant recourse of the latter to the money-lender, to meet the Government demand. The Province has not been sufficiently long under a firm and settled Government to admit of the expansion of commercial enterprise to such an extent as materially to affect the amount of litigation.

Number of Suits.

3. The total number of regular suits on the files of the different courts amounted to 6,944, and of these 6,594 were disposed of. Of the above, rather more than one-third were for sums not exceed-

ing Rupees 20; a somewhat larger number for sums from Rupees 20 to 100; and the remainder for greater sums. The entire value of property under litigation amounted to Rupees 14,71,028-2-7.

Duration of Cases.

4. The average duration of cases increased pretty regularly from 15 days in petty suits, to 50 days in larger suits. These results, as also those connected with the cost of cases, and proportion disposed of by confession, consent, default, &c., are on the whole favorable. The number of decrees passed on trial, for the whole claim, appears somewhat too large.

5. The Lucknow Courts have, and always will have, a proportion of the suits large in number, and far larger in point of intricacy and importance. In the other districts it is difficult to trace the causes of the comparative frequency or rarity of Civil Suits. The largest number is in the rural district of Gonda, which lies *trans* Gogra, and the smallest is in Pertabghur, a highly cultivated and thickly populated district close to Allahabad.

Appeals.

6. The number of cases, however, appealed to the Judge of Lucknow and Deputy Commissioner of that District from Assistants and Tehseeldars, is not large; in a great majority, the decisions of the Court of First Instance were confirmed; 158 appeals were preferred to Commissioners of Divisions, in 100 the original decisions were confirmed; 24 reversed, or modified; and 30 returned for fresh enquiry. The Judicial Commissioner remarks that the want of a sufficient sifting and determination of the issues is a more common ground of interference than difference of opinion on issues clearly decided.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

7. As stated in last year's report, appeals from the Civil Judge of Lucknow lie direct to the Judicial Commissioner, and form the staple of his regular Civil file. Of 230 cases, the appeal was rejected without further process in 31; while in 125 the order of the lower Court was confirmed; in 34 it was reversed, or modified; and in 35 further proceedings were ordered. The total number of appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner was 227, exclusive of those from the Lucknow Civil Court.

Appeals to Privy Council.

8. A tendency towards lodging appeals from the decision of the Judicial Commissioner to Her Majesty's Privy Council has sprung up, and there appears to be a probability that such appeals will be not unfrequent. As there are some doubts, whether the general rules for appeals to England, apply to the Judicial Commissioner's decisions, the whole question has been recently referred to the Supreme Government, and is under consideration.

Mode of charging for Processes.

9. The system of including charges for processes in the institution fee has proved financially much more favorable than had been expected. The amount originally charged was the same as the Institution Stamp, but this latter having been enhanced and altered

by the late Stamp Act, a new scale of commuted payment for processes has been fixed, as marginally noted, as a temporary measure. The system will be abandoned should Act VIII. 1859 be extended to this Province, as has been recommended by the Chief Commissioner, after a careful reconsideration of its provisions, and of the objections formerly urged against its introduction.

Claims not exceeding 8 Rupees 4 Annas.
Ditto Ditto 12 „ 8 „
Ditto Ditto 32 „ 1 Rupee.
and thereafter at one half the institution rate.

10. The rules of procedure framed by the Judicial Commissioner in 1858, and revised in 1859, were purposely designed to correspond in simple form with the new Procedure Act at that time passing through the Legislative Council, and it is therefore hoped that the transition to the more detailed and fixed system required by the Act will be easy. Mr. Bayley, who officiated as Judicial Commissioner during Mr. Campbell's absence for a portion of the past year, has recorded his opinion that these rules have worked smoothly, and that he had rarely to notice any defect in the procedure of the subordinate Courts, which would not have been cured by a close observance of the provisions of the Act. The main points of difference between the Rules now in force and the Act VIII. 1859 relate to the exclusion of professional Vakeels and Mooktiyars, the course of appeals, and some minor differences in the mode of summoning witnesses.

Civil Procedure Act VIII. 1859.

11. The Judicial Commissioner has labored strenuously to introduce a system of maintaining regular cause lists, with a view to fix the days of hearing suits. The system has, on the whole, succeeded well, and considerable advancement has been made in regularity. So also the practice of eliminating and fixing the issues has been productive of great improvement in the proceedings of Judicial Officers.

Cause Lists.

12. In last year's report mention was made of a set of Rules, embodying those portions of Act XIV. 1859 which do not militate against the main principles of our system, having been drawn up. These rules were brought into force at once, without further notice, because they did not shorten the periods of limitation already introduced, and only explained and filled up what had before been wanting. Reservation was made in favor of certain suits, which were, under a previous order, entitled to the benefit of rules older than those immediately preceding. The Judicial Commissioner has subsequently explained that if it should prove that in any case the new rules would be less favorable to a Plaintiff than the last, the benefit of that difference would be given till the expiry of two years from date of notice. These rules have in practice worked admirably.

Limitation of Suits.

13. The progress made in the sytem of Rural Registration has been most satisfactory. There have been no complaints of fraud or abuse of the system, which has worked smoothly and well; while the fact of 17,002 registrations having taken place testifies to its popularity among the people in general. Difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining sufficient work to

Registration of Deeds.

make the place remunerative, as the rates of fees were fixed very low. But after a time this difficulty was quite got over in many places, and the Office of Registrar began to be sought after. The success has varied very much in different districts, and has been greatest in the rural districts of Mahomdee and Gonda. The notary Offices are generally neat places, conspicuously established in the most busy streets; there are 156 notaries, or an average of 13 per district, and each notary has on an average registered 109 bonds.

Effect of Act XXXVI.

14. A new difficulty has however arisen, and given much cause for anxiety. The introduction of Act XXXVI. 1860, which necessitates the use of stamps for all deeds intended to be registered, has given a check to the Registration. A remedy has been devised in making the Registrars vendors of Stamps, and other plans have been suggested for giving them additional employment and remuneration in places where their proper business is not sufficient; moreover the Judicial Commissioner proposed to render the registration of certain documents compulsory. The Chief Commissioner, approving of the suggestion, submitted it for the orders of Government, but as yet no final decision has been passed. The most important Circular Orders, and Rules regarding Registration are appended.

See Appendix A.

Account Books.

15. The Judicial Commissioner has found it necessary to issue orders particularly requiring that the rule which provides that no account books shall be admitted as evidence which do not comprise a day-book as well as a ledger, should be widely made known, as the rule was not conformed to in practice.

Restrictions on sales of landed property in satisfaction of decrees.

16. The prohibition against the sale of ancestral property in land in satisfaction of a Civil Decree without report to, and the sanction of, the Judicial Commissioner, continue to act advantageously in restricting the forced transfer of rights in land.

Language of Record.

17. The mode of recording evidence in the hand writing of the Judge becomes more and more a decided and acknowledged success here, as wherever it has been tried.

Clerk of the Court.

18. The working of the system of appointing a Clerk of the Court to relieve the Judge of all technical and petty executive duties, has improved during the past year, and the first difficulties of its introduction have been surmounted. Men fit for the duties have been found, and it is probable that their number will increase, and thus afford greater opportunities of selection than at present exist.

Lucknow Civil Court.

19. The necessity for appointing a Special Civil Judge, for the City of Lucknow was reported last year. The number of suits in the Lucknow Civil Court has been large, though it may be

doubted whether the influx of small causes has at all reached a normal rate. It has however been found necessary to depute one of the Officers of the Commission as Assistant to the Civil Judge, to enable that Officer to devote his time to the large and more important cases. The question of the salary to be allowed the Civil Judge has been referred to the Supreme Government, during the year, in connection with the salaries fixed for Judges of the newly-established Small Cause Courts in other Provinces, but has not yet been finally decided. The Chief Commissioner considers himself fortunate in having secured the services of a gentleman so eminently fitted for the position he occupies as Mr. Fraser, the present Civil Judge.

Chamber of Commerce.

20. The tribunal of commerce mentioned in last year's report has been used as a sort of standing jury on commercial subjects, and Mr. Fraser reports that its members have generally shewn commendable readiness to assist the Court when their services were required.

Efforts to check Perjury and Forgery.

21. Mr. Fraser prides himself, with justice, on the successful efforts he has made to put down, or at least sensibly to check, the crimes of Perjury and Forgery.

Reforms—Trial by Jury.

22. The most notable innovation which has been made during the year is the introduction of the system of trial by jury. On a reference made by the Chief Commissioner, His Excellency the Governor General in Council expressed his opinion* that "the employment of juries in Civil cases in the City of Lucknow under the immediate supervision of the Judicial Commissioner, and the direction of an experienced Judge, would greatly assist the administration of Justice." He further directed that "the roster should contain the names "of all the respectable, intelligent inhabitants of the City, of all denominations, and "their attendance in turn should be made compulsory. The jury should not consist of "less than five persons, and when once empannelled, the verdict of the majority "should be binding in all questions of fact." The Judicial Commissioner was requested to draw up a set of rules in compliance with the above instructions; a copy of these is appended. The measure will require, and its success will be dependent, on the proper and careful preparation of the panels, and the devotion to the subject of much time and attention on the part of the Judge. The preparation of good and complete Jury Lists, is in progress. In anticipation of their final completion, Mr. Fraser has already tried juries to a considerable extent, and thinks the result very encouraging. He states that at first the people did not like, or understand, the measure, but with a little patience the obstacle was surmounted.

* Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 4754 dated 19th November 1860.

Appendix B.

23. His Excellency the Governor General has also during the year under review granted those Talookdars, who were last year vested with Criminal and Revenue powers, authority to try Civil suits, in which the claim does not exceed in value Rupees 150. Similar authority has been bestowed on a number of other Taloookdars, who have been

considered worthy of being appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioners; this subject will be treated of more at length in a subsequent Section of this Report.

Vide Appendix C. 1 to 8.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Political trials.

24. During the year under review several Sepoys concerned in the Shajehanpore massacre have been apprehended, successfully prosecuted to conviction by Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoitee, and executed; some of those concerned in the murder of Messrs. Cunliffe and Clark, British District Officers, who were killed by Sepoys and others when crossing the Gogra, during the Mutiny, have also been brought to justice. The hope of obtaining evidence against individuals in any other such cases becomes more and more faint.

25. A large number of persons where punished for retention of arms. The frequent accidental discovery of swords, &c., in the search of houses for stolen property, and other similar occasions, shews that the disarming of the people has been far from being as complete as was at one time thought to be the case.

26. In anticipation of the introduction of the Penal Code, the Judicial Commissioner has endeavoured to re-arrange the nomenclature and classification of the principal offences in the returns of the current year, so as to correspond as nearly as possible with the Code, in order that the transition may be more easy.

27. There has been a considerable improvement in the average duration of trials, both in cases in which the Police are, and in those in which they are not employed.

General statistics of Crime.

28. The Police being separated from the Judiciary, and organized as a Department distinct from, and yet subordinate to, the Judicial, the general statistics of crime should be noticed in the Section Police, but it will perhaps be advisable to review them in this place along with the results of the prosecutions.

Review of crimes committed.

29. The number of murders has diminished, but there is an increase in the number of violent assaults and affrays. There have been a few Dacoities during the year, but none of any great importance, or attended with any aggravated violence. There has been no increase or decrease in ordinary violent crimes against property, though, as was to be expected, the number of ordinary thefts and burglaries, as also of minor offences, such as petty assault, abduction, trespass, &c., has largely increased. This is in a measure attributable to the greater accuracy with which crimes have been reported during the year.

30. Although the prosecutions in cases of murder have not been very successful, yet, on the whole, the proportion of convictions to acquittals is satisfactory; out of 23,018 persons brought to trial, 12,789 have been convicted or committed, and 9,464 acquitted or released. Of the persons tried by the Commissioners of Divisions, 70 were acquitted, and 124 convicted and punished by the Commissioners, and 121 being convicted by the Commissioners, were referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court; 107 persons were convicted and 12 acquitted by the Judicial Commissioner.

Result of Trials.

31. The increased powers vested in Deputy Commissioners have not been used to a very large extent in the most heinous cases; only 80 persons were imprisoned by them for periods exceeding three years, and 52 transported, being 132 in all. These powers have, however, been most beneficially exercised in disposing of many cases (such as culpable homicide of a venial character), which must, in the Regulation Provinces, have been committed.

Increased powers of Deputy Commissioners.

32. The following table shews synoptically the whole of the punishments inflicted in 1860:—

Punishments.

Tribunal.	Death.	Transportation.			Imprisonment.			Flogged.	Fined.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Security.
		Life.	For terms.	Total.	Above 3 years.	3 years and under.	Total.					
Judicial Commissioner, ...	28	38	12	50	16	11	27	...	...	...	...	2
Commissioners, ...	...	...	33	33	28	28	56	9	29	3	1	10
District Officers, ...	...	...	52	52	80	2,040	2,120	4,096	7,396	...	112	427
Total	28	38	97	135	124	2,079	2,203	4,105	7,341	3	113	439

33. Transportation for terms has been stopped by the expiry of the special Acts during the year, but will be revived when the Penal Code comes into force. Of the fines inflicted, nearly two-thirds were realized.

34. There has been considerable correspondence on the subject of corporal punishment during the year. Early in the year the Chief Commissioner drew the attention of Government to the question,

Corporal punishment.

in connection with certain remarks made by the Medical Commissioner in his report for 1859. He stated that he had obtained the consent of Government to the combination of stripes with imprisonment, on the express condition that there should be a proportionate reduction of the term of imprisonment, and that the stripes should not be excessive. His object was to shorten the term of imprisonment, and avoid the over-crowding of jails. Some officers, however, took advantage of this permission to couple imprisonment with stripes, when a limited number of stripes would alone have formed a sufficient punishment. This practice the Chief Commissioner interdicted, and suggested that it should be laid down as a standing rule that combined punishment should be imposed by Deputy Commissioners only, because Assistants with full powers can always find an equivalent for the highest term of imprisonment they are competent to inflict in a number of stripes that is not excessive. In fact, the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that 50 lashes were equivalent to three years imprisonment. In this opinion the Officiating Judicial Commissioner did not altogether agree, but thought that 100 lashes, inflicted in two instalments, would be equivalent to three years imprisonment; and he suggested that Assistants with full powers, should be restricted to this extent.

Deaths in Fyzabad Jail.

35. No instructions having been received from Government on the above reference, no further orders were issued; very careful rules as to the administration of corporal punishment were, however, drawn up, and it was hoped that a due observance of them would preclude the likelihood of the punishment being abused or producing any evil effect. But towards the end of the year under report, the Judicial Commissioner brought to notice some cases of death in the Fyzabad Jail, which had resulted from the infliction of flogging. It also appeared that some prisoners had been sent from Fyzabad for imprisonment in the Lucknow Jail, whose wounds, caused by flogging, had not sufficiently healed, and they therefore arrived at Lucknow in a very dangerous state. The Chief Commissioner immediately issued stringent orders that measures should be taken to render the flogging at Fyzabad less severe, and condemned the want of care and judgment on the part of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, who had allowed the prisoners to be removed with wounds insufficiently healed. A detailed report of the whole circumstances was submitted to Government, and His Excellency the Governor General, while approving of the action taken by the Chief Commissioner, called for further information, which has been submitted.

Cases of Suttee.

36. A considerable number of Suttee cases occurred simultaneously in the early part of the year; severe punishments were awarded in every case, and measures taken to make known the determination of Government to suppress peremptorily this class of offence. In one case the proprietory rights in the village in which the crime occurred were confiscated, as it was proved that the landholders, a coparcenary community, could have prevented its occurrence. The cause of these Suttees is to be looked for in the awe produced among the population by the sudden and severe outbreak of cholera which occurred about May and June in the Eastern and Northern Districts of the Province, and the hope of averting its progress. There were five actual Suttees, and three attempts. Three only took place on the estates of Talookdars; in two of these the Talookdars were proved to be entirely free from blame,

and in the third the Talookdar and her Agents actively assisted the Police. In two of the attempts at Suttee the crime was prevented by the promptness with which the Zemindars gave information to the Police, and with which the latter arrived on the scene. His Excellency in Council considered the explanation given of the occurrence of these crimes satisfactory, and approved of the measures taken for their suppression.

Mysterious murders in Oonao.

37. The frequent occurrence of murders of a mysterious character in the Oonao District attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner, and formed the subject of a report to Government. It appears that subsequent to the re-occupation of the country twenty deaths occurred during the two years 1859 and 1860, eighteen of which were murders by strangulation, though in some instances wounds have been inflicted prior or subsequent to death; and in some of the bodies traces of poison have been discovered. The persons murdered have, with one exception only, been strangers and travellers, whose identity cannot be traced. These crimes have occurred within a very limited space, of about 20 miles square. Three lines of road running from the bridge of boats at Cawnpore, and from Oonao in a north and north-easterly direction, traverse the space above-mentioned, and it is in or near these lines of road that the murders have been committed.

38. It is worthy of remark that four or five murders of a similar nature occurred in the same locality in 1856. In almost all of these poison was found to have been employed, and under the Native rule this neighbourhood was distinguished for crimes of the kind. The country is favorable to crime, being covered with barren plains.

39. Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, who was deputed to investigate these crimes, as it was suspected that they were committed by an organized gang, or by residents of the neighbourhood, failed to obtain any clue to the perpetrators, although he specially obtained the services of some approvers of a particular class from the Punjab. He has satisfactorily shown that these murders were not perpetrated by any of the old well-known Thug fraternities.

40. All but four of the above cases occurred on the lands of petty proprietors or village communities, and vigorous measures were adopted to make them feel that they could not be allowed to go on obstructing justice. Their proprietary rights were sequestrated, and a large body of extra Police was quartered in the neighbourhood, and their cost charged against the inhabitants.

41. The failure to trace out and bring to justice the perpetrators of these foul crimes is to be regretted, but blame cannot be attached to the Police for this want of success. Unfortunately, in a case which occurred subsequent to the submission of the report above referred to, the Police themselves were found to have been the criminals. Actuated by a hope of obtaining the rewards offered for the apprehension and conviction of these offenders, they committed the murder, and endeavoured to throw the blame on innocent persons. They were however discovered, convicted, and executed.

Vide Appendix D. 1 to 7.

PART III.—POLICE.

Subordination of Police to District Officers.

42. It was stated in last year's Report that the Chief Commissioner had decided on making the District Superintendents of Police completely subordinate to the District Officers, strictly maintaining, however, the separate organization of the Police, under a Chief, or, as he is now termed, Inspector General of Police. This proposal was sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and the result has been highly satisfactory. The European District Superintendent is now under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and entirely at his disposal for the performance of Police duties. For this purpose he is an instrument in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, but the latter regard the District Superintendent as the responsible head of the Police, and abstains from issuing orders direct to the Native Police. Promotions, rewards, and punishments are entirely in the hands of the District Superintendent; but if a Policeman commits an offence for which he should be punished judicially, he must be prosecuted before a Magistrate.

Harmony of Departments.

43. The complaints formerly made by the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the independence of the police have ceased. The distance, reserve, and punctilio formerly exhibited in the relations of these officers are at an end, and an *enteinte cordiale* now subsists.

Changes of European Officers.

44. The changes among the European officers during the past year have been numerous, and have acted prejudicially to the improvement of the Police. Five District Superintendents and one assistant have been removed in the course of the year, for failure to pass in the languages, or by order of Government, thus necessitating the introduction of new and inexperienced European officers into the Force.

Reductions.

45. Considerable reductions and modifications have been made in the organization of the Force. Last year it was reported that reductions had been made to the extent of nearly eleven lakhs a year, and subsequent reductions have effected a further saving of more than a lakh and a half; so that the Oudh Police, which in 1859 contained in its ranks 14,760 men of all grades, at an annual cost, including officers, of Rs. 26,04,318, is now in strength 8,523, and costs Rs. 14,11,980. A further considerable saving will hereafter be effected, if, as proposed by the Chief Commissioner, the pay of the privates be lowered, so as to fix it at Rs. 22 a month for sowars, and in the proportion of one-third of the Infantry at 7 and two-thirds at Rs. 6.

Appendix E.

46. A large proportion of the old Native officers, promoted from the Seikh and Sepoy armies for gallantry and fidelity, having been found unfitted for Police duties, have, with the sanction of Government, been pensioned, and an efficient staff of Inspectors has been appointed in their place, without adding to the present cost of the Force, and with prospective reduction of cost.

47. In anticipation of the extension to the Province of Act V. 1861, the nomenclature of the Police, which was too Military, has been changed in conformity to the Act, and the Town and Cantonment Police have been incorporated with the General Police Force of the Province.

Change of nomenclature.

48. By the Force as now organized, and consisting, as stated above, of 8,523 men (exclusive of Town and Cantonment Police), the regular Civil Police duties are performed, and in addition all personal guards to Civil officers, including Honorary Assistant Commissioners, guards for Jails, Treasuries and Treasure escorts, as also for any Public Department applying for one, under Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 998, dated 29th January 1861, are provided.

Duties of Police.

49. The population of Oudh, excluding Lucknow (for the Police duties of which city there is a separately organized body paid from the local funds), cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be less than seven millions. The rate of Police to population at this calculation would be 1 to 821, and to area 1 to 327 square miles; the area of the Province after the session of territory to Nepal having been estimated by Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen, of the Revenue Survey Department, by triangulation of the map, at 27,890 square miles.

Ratio to population and area.

50. The Chief Commissioner, feeling convinced that, by excluding Brahmins and Rajpoots, as had hitherto been done, the Police had been deprived of a large element of intelligence, directed the proportion of these castes to be increased gradually in the place of kahars, aheers, and chumars. It is not proposed to reduce the Passees, who are found useful, active, and honest when employed. The future proportion of castes for the whole Force, mounted and foot, has been fixed at, Brahmins and Rajpoots, 2,000; inferior caste, Hindoos, 3,500; Mussulmen, 1,000; Seikh and Punjabees, 2,000.

Castes.

51. The Police Force has undoubtedly improved in a knowledge of the duties of a Police, and in detective ability, despite of the disadvantages under which it has labored in regard to its originally military character, and the extensive changes in its European officers alluded to above. Those European officers who have been in the Police since the first formation have improved greatly.

Efficiency.

52. Of one thing the Chief Commissioner is quite certain, and that is, that the present system of Police is far preferred by all classes of the population to the old. It may not detect quite so much crime as the old—but that is not a consideration that weighs much with the people; they appreciate it because it does not harass them as the old Police did. Not one per cent. of the population would personally feel the advantages of increased detective skile on the part of the Police, but fifty per cent. at least feel the relief from inquisitorial visits, sweeping summons to the Thannah, and meddling interference.

The new system of Police approved by the people.

All persons apprehended to be released by a magistrate.

53. The rule that requires that no person apprehended by the Police be released except by order of a Magistrate, before whom he must first be brought, is an immense safeguard against promiscuous arrests. The slightest infringement of this principle has been steadily opposed, and a strict adherence to it has made the results shown in the statistical returns appear highly disadvantageous to the Police.

Town and Cantonment Police.

54. The Town and Cantonment Police mentioned above as having been incorporated with the General Police Force, are paid out of local funds, raised by the levy of a choongee or duty on all sales effected within the precincts of each Town. This Force consists of the strength marginally noted, at a monthly cost of Rs. 4,552, for the protection of five cantonments and 42 cities, exclusive of Lucknow. The men composing this Force, though subordinate to the European Police Officers to the same degree as the General Police, are not liable to be removed from their Native Town for employment elsewhere.

Cantonment Police.
5 Chief Constables.
24 Head Constables.
140 Constables.

Town Police.
12 Chief Constables.
50 Head Constables.
636 Constables.

Appendices F. G.

Lucknow City Police.

55. It was stated in last year's Report that a considerable reduction in the numerical strength of the Lucknow Police was contemplated. This has been carried out, and the Force has been reduced from 1183 to 857 at a saving of Rupees 2,386 a month. The plan originally adopted of dividing the city into beats has been abandoned, and a system of patrolling adopted in its stead. There is much difference of opinion as to which system is the better, but the present plan deserves further trial before a final decision is come to on the subject.

Employment of informers as Detectives.

56. The employment of informers as a recognized portion of the Police Force under the name of "detectives" has been stringently interdicted. Of course the Police are not forbidden to get trustworthy information from persons out of their own body, but they have been enjoined not to attempt to conceal the source whence their information was derived from the Magisterial authorities.

Village Police.

57. The Chief Commissioner retains the opinions expressed in last year's Report on the subject of Village Police. The present system, whereby the nomination of Village Chowkeydars and provision for their payment are left entirely in the hands of the landowners, is distasteful both to many of the District officers and to the entire body of Regular Police. The latter find that they have not now that control over the village Constabulary that they formerly possessed, and are annoyed.

Responsibility of Landholders.

58. The principle of making the landholders responsible for the efficiency of the Police arrangements of their estates is undoubtedly correct. This responsibility, however, has not as yet been uniformly enforced.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Want of Accommodation.

59. The want of Jail accommodation has been seriously felt. The necessity for placing restrictions on the infliction of corporal punishment, added to the withdrawal of the power to sentence to transportation for terms, has increased the number of prisoners under incarceration to a sensible degree. The buildings originally intended for the safe custody of prisoners under trial have been used as District Jails, but have in many instances been found too small to meet the requirements.

Central Jail.

60. A delay arose in commencing the construction of a Central Jail at Lucknow. The plans originally submitted were disapproved by His Excellency the Governor General, and a Committee was formed, under the instructions of Government, to draw up plans on the most improved models. The radiating principle, with all the latest improvements, was directed for adoption. The Committee, consisting of the Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P., the Chief Engineer of Oudh, and the Civil Surgeon, met in November, and in accordance with the instructions received, prepared plans for both the Central Jail at Lucknow and for the Divisional Jails, which it was also proposed to construct.

Appointment of Officer to superintend construction.

61. The detailed plans and estimates of the Central Jail were submitted to Government during the year, and a grant was sanctioned in the Public Works Budget. Previous to this, however, on the urgent representation of the Chief Commissioner, the commencement of the Central Jail, in anticipation of the final approval of Government to the plans and estimates, was sanctioned, and Doctor Cannon, an officer of experience in the construction and management of Jails, was appointed Executive Engineer in charge of the works. Under the able superintendence of Doctor Cannon, the works have made rapid progress, and Barracks for the accommodation of 200 prisoners have been completed. The Government has intimated that the question of the advisability of maintaining Central prisons is under consideration, and pending a final decision, Doctor Cannon has been directed not to push on the works so as to compromise Government.

Use of vacated Barracks as Jails.

62. When the Stations of Gonda and Sultanpore were abandoned, the Chief Commissioner applied for permission to make use of the deserted Barracks for Civil purposes. This was sanctioned, and the two Barracks at Sultanpore have been converted into a Jail. Gonda has been re-occupied temporarily by European Troops, and consequently the Barracks there have not been available.

Employment of Prisoners.

63. Prisoners have been largely employed in the Jail works at Lucknow. The site of the new Jail being some distance from the present one, it has been necessary to place these prisoners in huts. This has relieved the old Jail, which was found very unhealthy, and will afford means of disposing of all those prisoners for whom accommodation cannot be conveniently found in their own district.

64. Pending the completion of regular Jail buildings recourse to the most approved methods of prison labor is impossible. In-door labor has been but little employed. At Pertabgurh the expressing oil in small mills has been found both a good labor, and exceedingly profitable. The use of hand grindstones built high, so that the prisoners must stand to work them, has been directed, and has been found one of the best kinds of punishment. In the Lucknow Jail a lithographic press has been worked very profitably.

65. On the whole the largest amount of profit from prison labor has been indirectly attained by prisoners attending upon themselves and repairing the Jail buildings. The saving to Government by the employment of prison labor on the Central Jail is estimated by Doctor Cannon to have amounted to Rs. 1,296-11-6 up to 30th April, or somewhat less than 3 months.

66. The expenditure of small Jails when calculated per head is always abnormal and excessive, because certain establishments are required for small Jails, which, with comparatively small increase, are sufficient for large ones. The high price of grain which has obtained throughout the greater portion of the year has also raised the cost of maintenance. Altogether the averages shown in the Statement are satisfactory, though in one or two instances they may be somewhat high, and, when analyzed, specific items may be found capable of reduction. These, however, are comparatively small, and will be checked.

67. The health of the prisoners has been on the whole good. The mortality in the Lucknow Jail was mentioned last year, and it is satisfactory to find that there has been great improvement in the general healthiness of this prison during the latter portion of the year under review. The rate of mortality in most of the other Jails is moderate, *viz.*, from 2 to 5 per cent.

68. The number of prisoners under confinement during the year was 12,029, showing an increase on the past year of 3,098. At the end of the year 2,011 remained in prison, of whom 1,588 were sentenced to rigorous and 80 to simple imprisonment. There were also 23 Civil prisoners, and 291 under trial.

Vide Appendix H., 1 to 17.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

69. When the last Report was submitted, the prospects of the spring crops in the Trans-Gogra districts had been materially affected by the almost entire failure of the periodical rains, followed by the absence of any cold weather fall. So scanty was the yield of the Rubbee crop of 1860 in

General Remarks.

Baraitch, that but a very small proportion of the Revenue could be collected, and the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, granted a suspension of the demand.

Seasons.

70. The rains of 1860 set in late, and the extent of land brought under cultivation in the Trans-Gogra districts was consequently less than usual, but on the whole the season was favorable, and Gonda and Baraitch had first-rate Khurreef crops. This, coupled with the great rise in the price of grain, enabled the landholders to pay off the Rubbee suspensions, and clear the balance sheet.

71. In the Khyrabad Division the fall of rain was below the average, more especially in Hurdui, which suffered severely from drought, and just escaped the grasp of the famine. The Khurreef harvest was however good, and the rain that fell having been timely, the Rubbee sowings were successfully effected. In the other Divisions the season is reported to have been unfavorable; the rains were light and irregular, and the yield of both the Rubbee and Khurreef somewhat below the average.

Collections.

72. The Land Revenue has however been collected with remarkably small balances, as the following Table will show :—

DIVISIONS.	Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCES.					Percentage.	Remarks.
					Real.			Nominal.	Total of Balances.		
					In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.				
Lucknow, ...	1859-60	27,91,598	27,55,416	36,182	3,951	2,227	22,922	9,209	36,182	1·31	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	27,91,834	27,77,513	14,321	704	...	12,418	1,127	14,319	0·51	
Khyrabad, ...	1859-60	24,18,027	23,94,370	13,657	.....	164	164	17,547	13,657	0·55	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	24,28,613	24,16,353	12,264	422	503	999	1,502	12,264	0·50	
Balawarra, ...	1859-60	25,23,401	25,15,486	7,915	198	...	.....	7,717	7,915	0·31	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	25,13,567	25,09,627	3,939	.....	41	41	3,897	3,939	0·15	
Baraitch, ...	1859-60	26,37,082	26,10,555	26,527	13,910	814	5,150	7,467	26,527	1·01	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	25,72,823	25,71,092	1,731	.....	...	.....	1,731	1,731	0·06	
Total of, ...	1859-60	1,03,70,103	1,02,75,828	94,280	18,059	3,205	28,216	41,940	94,280	0·90	
Ditto, ...	1860-61	1,03,06,842	1,02,74,587	32,252	11,126	844	13,458	8,257	32,255	0·31	

Out of an entire demand of Rs. 1,03,06,842, there are only Rs. 32,252 uncollected. Of this sum Rs. 8,257 are nominal, and Rs. 1,126 in train of liquidation, leaving an irrecoverable balance of Rs. 13,458, or 0·11 per cent. on the demands. These favorable results are, in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, highly creditable to all the officers concerned in the Revenue administration of the Province. They may be accepted as a proof that the Land Revenue, as assessed at the summary settlement, is by no means heavy, and that in average years it can be

paid with facility. There can however be no doubt that the punctual payment of the Revenue, without the necessity of recourse to coercive processes, is in a great measure attributable to the high prices which obtained in the grain market for many months of the year.

Export of Grain to North Western Provinces.

73. Owing to the very large demand for grain in the famine-stricken district of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the export from Oude has been enormous. From the Khyrabad Division immense supplies of wheat and barley of the previous year's growth were exported *viâ* Shahjehanpore. On the road between that place and Seetapore, miles and miles of carts were to be seen in the cold season laden with corn. Troops of ponies, mules, and donkeys were also employed for the transport of grain to Shahjehanpore and Futtehgurh. This movement was not confined to the Khyrabad Division, but was general throughout the Province. The Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch reports that the traffic over the bridge across the Gogra at Byramghat was enormous. Strings of camels from Goorgaon, Rohtuck, Umballa, and even Lahore, found their way to the principal marts of this district for grain, while the export from the Fyzabad district is stated by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner to have amounted to 119,600 maunds, or 149,500 bushels.

74. There has been a slight increase in the number of dustuks issued, as shown in the marginal statement*, but the total is still inconsiderable. District Officers have been directed not to issue dustuks till ten days after the kist has become due, and this rule has worked well in practice. In regard to Talookdars, it is usual to address them by letter, and warning their Agents, instead of issuing dustuks upon them.

Ordinary Duress.

*Divisions.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow, ...	4,734	3,834
Khyrabad, ...	422	1,443
Baiswarra, ...	2,934	2,105
Baraitch, ...	1,160	2,332
Total, ...	9,250	9,714

Coercive measures.

75. There have been no cases of recourse to the ordinary coercive processes, such as distraint, transfer, farm, or sale. In some few instances where balance has accrued from the landowners being deeply involved, and the interests of Government were at stake owing to the deterioration of the estate from mismanagement, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the District Officers assuming the direct management. In the Baraitch Division, the estates of Baboo Maheep Narain; of Bishur, in the Fyzabad District; and the Tipraha elaqua, in Baraitch, have thus been taken under direct management. In Khyrabad, the Esannuggur estate has been retained under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, as mentioned last year. In the other Divisions no estates have been held *kham* for arrears of revenue.

76. The management of these estates, as also of those which have been confiscated, and still remain undisposed of, has been most successful, and the Talookdars have themselves acknowledged the benefits they have derived from the arrangement, and expressed their gratitude. Application for its adoption has again spontaneously emanated from some Talookdars during the year, as for instance, Baboo Maheep Narain, in the Fyzabad District, and Mahunt Goornarain, in Baraitch.

77. The following statement shows the financial result of the direct management of estates throughout the Province, including those held under the Court of Wards:—

DIVISIONS.	No. of Estates under direct Management.				Total.	Demands.	Collections.	Expenses of collection, Tuccavee advances, &c.	Balance credited to Government.
	For arrears of Revenue.	Court of Wards.	Confiscated & not disposed of.	At request of Parties.					
Lucknow, ...	7	1	6	2	16	34,492	33,933	3,044	22,568
Khyrabad, ...	1	598	20	.....	619	5,02,704	4,71,420	80,521	3,90,899
Baiswarra, ...	.....	.....	15	.....	15	6,839	6,752	521	6,231
Baraitch, ...	3	.....	66	29	100	1,14,291	1,00,815	14,973	85,845
Total, ...	11	599	109	31	750	6,58,326	6,12,923	99,059	5,05,543

Remissions of Revenue.

78. The remissions of Revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 21,405-6-0.

The system of granting Pottahs—its results.

79. The system of securing the sub-proprietors in Talookdaree estates from extortion, by insisting on their being granted a Pottah, has worked satisfactorily. It has been generally introduced, though in some districts its enforcement has given rise to a great deal of trouble. The most experienced Officers are of opinion that the effect of the measure has been to reduce litigation and facilitate the adjustment of summary suits. The following statement shews the number of suits beween landlord and tenant, instituted throughout the Province, distinguishing those in which Pottahs existed from those in which they did not:—

DIVISIONS.	By Landlords against Tenants.		By Lessees against Tenants.		By Tenants against Landlords.		Grand Total.	
	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.	With.	Without.
Khyrabad, ...	226	522	53	40	298	601	577	1,163
Lucknow, ...	110	1,386	7	80	258	1,259	375	2,725
Baraitch, ...	276	422	339	759	473	452	1,088	1,633
Baiswarra	193	434	22	25	603	796	818	1,255
	805	2,764	421	904	1,632	3,108	2,858	6,776
		805		421				
		3,569		1,325				

80. It will be seen that out of 3,569 suits brought by landowners against tenants holding direct, in 805 only had pottahs been given, as against 2,764 in which they had not. So also in about two-thirds of the cases instituted by lessees against their tenants, and in one-half of those brought by tenants against the landlords, pottahs had not been given. These Statements may not be altogether correct, as in some instances the existence of a pottah was concealed during the trial of the case, but it is still sufficiently correct to prove that fewer occasions of disagreement arise, when Pottahs have been granted.

81. It is satisfactory also to find that while the total number of suits connected with the rent and cultivating occupancy of land has not materially increased during the year, yet the number of suits for exaction has decreased one-sixth, while those for the attainment of pottahs have more than doubled. As a rule there has also been a decrease in suits for ouster, but the Lucknow statements show a very large increase in this class of cases in the Durriabad District. The Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot but think that in those Districts in which the returns are least favorable, sufficient attention has not been paid to the importance of this subject, and the grant of pottahs has not been enforced, or if enforced, the accuracy of the conditions of the lease has not been carefully tested. A comparative statement showing the number of summary suits instituted during the past and preceding years is subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	Suits for Rent.		Suits for Pottahs.		Exaction.		Ouster.		Total.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Khyrabad, ...	717	657	.....	41	323	230	875	547	1,415	1,475
Lucknow, ...	1,410	1,478	80	69	658	432	809	1,389	1,231	1,427
Baraitch, ...	825	1,027	397	1,058	706	450	906	748	2,834	3,283
Baiswarra, ...	847	765	241	348	682	387	1,159	802	2,909	2,252
Total, ...	3,899	3,927	668	1,516	2,369	1,899	3,229	3,486	8,389	8,437

82. The Chief Commissioner was so well satisfied with the beneficial results of this measure that in January last he issued instructions for its extension. Hitherto the grant of pottahs has been compulsory only on Talookdars to those holding direct of them. The Chief Commissioner has now ordered that from the commencement of the next agricultural year, every cultivator of the soil not paying revenue direct to Government but paying rent for the land in his occupation shall hold a pottah, be the person to whom such rent is paid, who he may. A simple form of pottah has been enjoined, in the form of a cheque, the counterpart being retained by the grantee. The penalty prescribed for inattention to the above rule is that any one suing without a pottah is made to feel the invalidity of his claim by being placed in a similar position to a party suing in the Civil

Court on an unstamped bond. He will have no written document in support of his claim. It has not been deemed advisable to enjoin the registration of such pottahs by a public notary, but District Officers have been directed to encourage such a course. The main object has been to obtain a trustworthy record of engagements between the owners and cultivators of the land, rather than an accurate statement of the village assets.

Maafee Investigations.

83. The investigations into rent-free tenures have made satisfactory progress. The following statement shows the number already disposed of. In the great majority of those cases in which resumption has been decreed, the orders will not be carried into effect till the regular settlement.

DIVISIONS.	In Perpetuity.		Released for life.						Resumed.					
	By Government.		By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government.		By Commissioner.		By Chief Commissioner.		By Government.	
	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.	No.	Juma.
Lucknow, ...	105	72,044	71	2,459	5	1,260	49	21,204	20	5,697	51	24,359	4	1,000
Baiswarra, ...	41	5,879	73	1,918	3	67	128	41,550	44	6,321	186	64,617	5	2,988
Khyrabad, ...	27	2,089	72	1,423	104	3,580	47	6,873	116	2,805	69	4,296	1	40
Baraitch, ...	38	8,553	74	2,468	29	1,682	105	17,845	7	101	58	14,215	5	1,571
Total, ...	211	88,565	290	8,268	141	6,589	329	87,472	187	14,924	364	1,07,487	15	5,599

Regular Revenue Suits.

84. The trial of regular suits for rights in land in districts in which the regular settlement is in progress has been confined to the Settlement Officer. In other districts permission has been given to the Revenue Courts to hear them, on certain conditions. The main principle being that all cases which are of a peculiar or intricate character or in which a final order cannot be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, or generally in which no hardship or injustice will be entailed by delay, shall be left to the Settlement Officer to dispose of. The evidence in such suits has been directed to be recorded in English, as also in summary suits whenever the investigation is conducted in the first instance, or on appeal by an European Officer.

Record of rights in land at the Regular Settlement.

85. The Regular Settlement has been commenced in two districts, viz., Pertabgurh in the Baiswarra Division, and Oonao in the Lucknow Division. The progress made in the mechanical portion of the work will be noted under the Section "Surveys," it will be sufficient in this place to note briefly the principles on which the record of rights will

be prepared. The leading principle which it is intended to enforce is the maintenance of rights as they existed just before the annexation and no others. Sub-proprietors will be secured the possession of such rights as they were found in possession of in the Fusly year 1262-63, corresponding with 1854-55, A. D., as in that year arrangements were entered into between the Talookdars and the intermediate holders which are known to have been favorable to the latter as regards the recognition of their rights. While maintaining the sub-proprietors in possession of their rights as above explained, it is not intended to depart from the fundamental principle of the land revenue system of India, that the Government is entitled to a certain portion of the produce of the soil. The Supreme Government having determined that the broad principle that it is entitled to 50 per cent. of the gross rental of the land shall be kept steadily in view. Where these sub-proprietors are found to have never paid to the Talookdar more than the Government demand, which may be fixed on an estimate of the gross rental, the Talookdar will be permitted to take that much only plus 5 per cent. Where the intermediate holders, as sometimes happens are found to have paid less than the Government demand fixed at Settlement, they will be compelled to pay the full demand plus 5 per cent. The Supreme Government has undertaken to grant the Talookdars a fair compensation from the Government share, whenever it shall be found that the intermediate holders have intercepted a more than ordinary share of the aggregate profits of an entire Talookqa. With regard to zemindars and all other parties not being Talookdars with whom the summary Settlement has been made, it has been declared that claims to all lands held by such persons must be heard, whether they were brought forward at the late Settlement or not. Such claims will come under the provisions of Clause 12 Section I of Act XIV 1859, prescribing 12 years as the period of limitation to suits for rights in land, to be computed back from the date of the Settlement of the village in 1858-59, if the claim was made then, and if not, from any subsequent date on which it was preferred up to the time the cause of action arose, which will be the date of dispossession. A copy of the Circular* on this subject is appended.

* No. 2, dated 29th January 1861.

Appendix I.

PART II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

Introduction of Income Tax Act.

86. Act XXXII 1860, or the Income Tax Act was generally introduced from 1st August 1860, owing however to a Trades Tax having been levied in this province in anticipation of the Income Tax Act, the enforcement of the provisions for levying duties under Schedule 2 of the Act has been postponed until 1st August 1861. Duties under Schedule 1 have been levied on all landholders paying a Government Revenue of Rupees 600 and upwards and others liable under the Schedule. Those under Schedules 3 and 4 have also been assessed. This measure has been carried out without any difficulty, and with but very little expense. The following table shows the estimated product of the tax as levied under the Act for the first year ending 31st July 1861.

Divisions.	Schedule I.	Schedule II.	Schedule III.	Schedule IV.	Total.
Lucknow, ...	25,997	6,067	65,368	55,983	1,53,415
Khyrabad, ...	29,231	84	24	6,338	35,677
Baiswarra, ...	17,295	4	55	8,006	25,360
Baraitch, ...	54,682	188	1	8,497	63,368
Total, ...	1,27,105	6,343	65,448	78,824	2,77,820

87. The measures adopted for the assessment and collection of the Trades Tax were explained last year. The sum assessed amounted originally to Rs. 11,32,841, but it has been found necessary during the year to grant remissions to a considerable extent. Thus, in the city of Lucknow, the assessment was fixed at 3 lakhs of Rupees, and was reduced to Rs. 2,70,000, and of this it has been found impossible to collect a further sum of Rs. 29,875-8-0 making a total remission on the city of Rs. 59,875. Remissions have also been granted in other districts to the amount of Rs. 21,592.* The total collections on account of the tax have as marginally noted, amounted to Rs. 10,66,813. If to this we add the estimated product of the Income tax, we obtain a total of Rs. 13,44,633. This has been collected at the small cost of Rs. 18,817 or about 1·39 per cent. on the gross proceeds.

Proceeds of Trades Tax.

Lucknow, ...	Rs. 4,42,692
Khyrabad, ...	„ 2,38,493
Baiswarra, ...	„ 1,90,963
Baraitch, ...	„ 1,94,655
Total, ...	10,66,813

* Making a total of Rs. 81,467 on the Province, but in consequence of fresh assessments and other alterations in the original registers, the actual decrease of demand amounted only to Rs. 66,028.

88. Reports were submitted to Government during the year, shewing the incidence of the Trades Tax on the several classes of dealers. It was shewn that in the Provinces 4,42,952 were assessed, of whom 2,50,055 paid one rupee, and that the average rate per head was Rs. 1-14-5. In the city of Lucknow the total number assessed was 60,510, and the average per head Rs. 4-7-4. It has subsequently been ascertained that the number of persons paying six rupees and upwards in the Provinces was only 15,045, and the amount of tax imposed on them Rs. 1,59,781, or an average of Rs. 10-9-11; and in the city 6,444 similarly paid 1,61,400, being an average of 25-1-2. If then the number of persons assessed at one rupee and of those assessed at six Rs. and upwards be deducted from the entire body taxed, it is found that 2,06,918 paid 5,17,358, being assessed at more than Re. 1 and less than Rs. 6.

Incidence of Trades Tax.

PART III.—CUSTOMS EXCISE.

89. The principle of levying the highest possible fixed duty on spirits, by taking the Distilleries under direct management, has been extended during the year. In October the contracts for the sale of

Sadder Distilleries.

spirituous liquors expired, and the Chief Commissioner directed that Sudder Distilleries should be introduced in the Sudder Tehseel of every district, leaving it optional to the District Officers to extend them generally throughout their districts. This course was necessary, owing to the strong objections urged by many Officers against the introduction of the system, and also to their ignorance of the principles by which it should be regulated. Some Officers acting on the option thus given, confined the Sudder Distillery to a portion of their district, leasing the remainder; others introduced the plan throughout their entire districts.

90. Great opposition to the introduction of this plan has, as was to be expected, been shewn by the Abkars and village vendors, but this has gradually been overcome, and they now feel convinced that the old contract system is never likely to be re-introduced, and that the best plan will be for them to fall in with the views of Government. It would be beyond the province of this Report to explain the various schemes adopted by different district Officers, or to detail the many mistakes that were made in first working the measure. No uniformity of system existing, there could be no uniformity of the rate of duty levied. In one district, the best kind of spirit was taxed at Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon and in the next at Rs. 1-1-11, while in a third it paid Rs. 3-3-0. In one district a monopoly of manufacture was given to one of the old influential Abkars, as an inducement to withdraw his opposition, and he was paid by a percentage on all sales, receiving a drawback on purchases specially effected through his own agency. In another the manufacture was strictly on the part of Government, and paid for at so much a gallon, while in a third Abkars were allowed to distil within the Sudder Distillery, paying a still-head duty on removing the spirits. While great inconsistencies existed in the management of the manufacture of the spirits, there was an equal variety of system as regards its transport into the interior of the districts for retail sale. In some districts licensed vendors were established, who made their own arrangements for procuring the liquor from the Sudder Distilleries, in others the sale was effected, entirely through the agency of paid servants appointed in behalf of Government, to whom the liquor was conveyed sometimes by carts, sometimes by ponies, and in one district the Deputy Commissioner, with more zeal than discretion, established a camel corps for the conveyance of his spirits to the district shops.

91. All these inconsistencies have now been removed. The manufacture of liquor on the part of Government has been entirely prohibited, and the still-head duty principle generally enforced. Distilleries have been, or are being, established at each Tehseel, and any Abkar may manufacture his liquor there, paying a duty which has for the present been fixed at 12 annas a gallon on all spirits at 25 or more below London proof. Persons wishing to distil a stronger spirit may do so on obtaining permission from the District Officer, paying a duty of Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon. The vend of spirits so distilled is confined to licensed vendors, but it has not been found practicable as yet to demand any fee for the license.

General Results.

92. It is satisfactory to be able to report that notwithstanding the mistakes which have been made in introducing the measure, the financial results are on the whole favorable, and the Abkaree Revenue

for the year exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 29,141. From this it may be fairly inferred that as soon as the second principle of levying a fixed still-head duty has been generally and uniformly introduced, the revenue derived therefrom will exceed that obtained from the pernicious system of farming. The subjoined is a comparative statement shewing the demands, collections, and balances of the Abkaree Mehal for the past two years.

		Demand.		Collections.		Balances.	
		1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow.	Contract, ...	1,02,742	58,050	1,02,742	57,715	0	335
	S. Distillery, ...	1,16,859	1,56,220	1,16,859	1,56,220	0	0
	Total, ...	2,19,601	2,14,270	2,19,601	1,13,935	0	335
Khyrabad.	Contract, ...	72,645	39,504	66,668	38,695	5,977	809
	S. Distillery, ...	37,371	81,733	37,371	81,733	0	0
	Total, ...	1,10,016	1,21,237	1,04,039	1,20,428	5,977	809
Baiswarra.	Contract, ...	1,12,370	51,410	1,12,370	51,410	0	0
	S. Distillery, ...	2,266	40,648	2,266	40,648	0	0
	Total, ...	1,14,636	92,058	1,14,636	92,058	0	0
Baraitch.	Contract, ...	1,27,950	1,25,796	1,24,400	1,10,564	3,550	15,232
	S. Distillery, ...	12,474	60,457	12,474	60,457	0	0
	Total, ...	1,40,424	1,86,253	1,36,874	1,71,021	3,550	15,232
	Grand Total, ...	5,84,677	6,13,818	5,75,150	5,97,442	9,527	16,376

93. There has also been a small increase in the product of the Drug Mehal, exclusive of Opium as shewn below :—

	Demand.		Collections.		Balances.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow, ...	4,633	5,488	4,608	3,808	25	1,680
Khyrabad, ...	1,573	1,205	1,317	1,159	256	46
Baiswarra, ...	302	307	302	287	0	20
Baraitch, ...	6,806	9,200	6,295	8,587	511	351
Total, ...	13,314	16,200	12,522	13,941	792	2,097

PART IV.—STAMPS, SALT, OPIUM.

94. The income from Stamp Revenue has increased, though perhaps not quite to the extent which might have been expected from the increase of litigation, and the

introduction of the new Stamp Act. Measures have been taken to make the provisions of this Act, generally known, but the returns submitted show that the law is as yet evaded, as the proceeds of the sale of Receipts and Bond Stamps are remarkably small. This is not, however, matter for surprise, as the Law has been but a short time in operation, its provisions cannot be generally understood, and opportunities for enforcing its penalties are rare. While the procedure enjoined is entirely novel to the people, somewhat distasteful, and easily evaded. It is probable that the use of Receipts' Stamps is as yet confined to transactions in which Europeans are concerned. Hoondees however are pretty generally written on Stamp paper. There is every reason to believe that this source of Revenue will prove more remunerative in future years. The subjoined is a comparative table shewing the Revenue from Stamps during 1859-60 and 1860-61.

Divisions.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow, ...	75,613	1,07,272
Khyrabad	17,773	23,282
Baiswarra	28,189	31,367
Baraitch	20,455	31,574
Total	1,42,030	1,93,495

95. The manufacture of salt, except for home consumption, has been entirely suppressed. The prohibition against the manufacture of "Kharee" salt for the use of cattle, in the Districts South of the Goomtee, imposed in 1859, has been removed, and such manufacture is now prohibited only in those saliferous tracts in which it is impossible to manufacture Kharee Salt without producing an edible Salt. Such tracts are scarce, and are confined to the Pergunnahs of Kutiaree, Sandee, and Mullaon in the Hurdui District, and some portions of the Roy Bareilly District in the Baiswarra Division. The permission thus granted for the manufacture of Kharee Salt has been deemed a great boon by the people, and has been taken advantage of to a large extent in Oonao where the price has fallen from Rs. 180 to Rs. 65 per 100 maunds. In other Districts Kharee does not appear to have been produced in any considerable quantities. With regard to the manufacture of edible salt for home consumption, several Officers are still of opinion that the privilege is abused to the injury of the State Revenue. Similar opinions are held by the Government of the North Western Provinces, by whom a representation was addressed to the Supreme Government, soliciting that the privilege might be withdrawn, as the revenues of those Provinces were affected by the introduction of illicit Oudh Salt. His Excellency the Governor General in Council declined to comply with the request. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is inclined to believe that the fears expressed regarding the illicit manufacture of edible Salt in Oudh to an extent injurious to the revenues of the State are more imaginary than real, and that if the privilege is abused, it can be easily checked, if the Officers charged with the administration of the Province will but act with ordinary energy and promptitude. The import

of duty-paid salt in exchange for grain has been enormous during the past year. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad reports that about 54,800 maunds were brought to Fyzabad, and salt to the value of Rs. 74,000 was imported into one bazaar of Sultanpore, of which Rs. 54,000 worth was actually sold. Owing to this large importation, the market price of duty-paid salt has been unusually low. In Fyzabad it went down at one time to 10 seers for the Rupee, and during the months of November and December 1860, and January and February 1861, it was selling at the same rate in Lucknow. In other districts it has been selling at from 9 to 7 seers for the Rupee. While such rates as the above have ruled throughout the marts of the Province, it is difficult to believe that the people would have incurred the risk of illicitly manufacturing Oudh salt with a view to export. In fact, the Oudh salt could not have competed in the open market with the Western salts at the prices quoted.

96. Saltpetre is manufactured to a considerable extent in the Province, though in the absence of returns, the exact amount cannot be ascertained. 8,000 maunds were taken to Fyzabad for shipment.

97. The contracts for the right of selling opium terminated in October, and the system was abolished. Opium Agencies have been established at Seetapore and Fyzabad; advances have been given to the cultivators of the poppy, and the drug has been purchased exclusively by Government. The Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion last year that the enhanced price of Rs. 4 a seer would prove a stimulus to increased cultivation. This anticipation has been fully realized, and the results of last year's operations, though begun late in the season, prove not only that the cultivation of opium is in favor with all classes, but also that the soil of Oudh is peculiarly adapted to the plant. The introduction of the measure has been a marked success, especially in Fyzabad, Gonda, and Hurdui. In the two former districts the yield per Beegah, has averaged nearly 9 seers, while the opium produced in Hurdui is of unusually fine quality. It is expected that the amount of land under poppy cultivation next year will very considerably exceed that of the present. In reporting to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Calcutta, the Settlement he had completed, Mr. Hamilton stated that the total amount of lands settled, excluding those in Roy Bareilly which were uncertain, was 11,842 Beegahs, from which he expected a probable out-turn of 891 maunds, 4 seers, 10 chittaks, estimating the average yield at from 2 to 4 seers per Beegah. It has been shewn that in Fyzabad and Gonda the yield was as much as 9 seers, and subsequently Mr. Hamilton wrote that Oudh had yielded 2,675 maunds (a per margin), the average

Name of Kothee.	Cultivated land 1860-61.	Produce in 1860-61.	Average per Beegah.
Fyzabad, ...	2,920 18 0	780 10 11½	10
Baraitch, ...	619 14 0	178 6 1½	11
Dalamów, ... } Roy Bareilly,... ... ... }	170 6 0	25 23 8¾	6
Durriabad,...	1,120 16 0	352 32 6	12
Gonda, ...	2,911 9 0	562 28 4½	6
Tanda, including Chowkey Pertabgurh, ... }	1,095 6 0	167 28 14½	6
Bilgram, ...	2,025 0 0	443 28 13	9
Oonao, ...	728 15 0	94 30 9	5
Seetapore, ...	1,284 1 0	69 37 8¾	2
Total, ...	12,876 0 0	2,675 11 2¾	8 va fraction.

produce per Beegah having been enormous. The proceeds of the revenue from the sale of opium are shown below:—

Lucknow, ...	78,308
Khyrabad, ...	28,568
Baiswarra, ...	27,617
Baraitch, ...	7,704
	1,42,197

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

98. Grants in aid of schools established for the Education of the sons of Talookdars, and other landed proprietors at the following stations have been sanctioned, *viz.* Seetapore, Rs. 3,000; Fyzabad, Rs. 3,000; Gondah, Rs. 2,400, and Pertabgurh Rs. 1,800, Sanction for a similar grant in aid of the Mahomdee School has been applied for but not yet accorded. Two classes have been formed at each of these schools, one for the instruction of the sons and relatives of the Talookdars, and a second for lower classes. Fees are taken from all but the children of subscribers. Talookdars appear generally to appreciate the advantages of these institutions, but at the same time evince a decided reluctance to sending their children to them. The consequence is that the boys borne on the lists of the upper classes are few, and their attendance very irregular. Under these circumstances their progress must necessarily be slow, and at Fyzabad the proficiency of the lower class far exceeds that of the higher. It is to be hoped that a sense of pride will lead to a spirit of emulation, and that the higher classes of the native community will not allow themselves to be surpassed in the attainment of knowledge by their inferiors in rank and position.

99. The number of boys attending the different schools is marginally noted, but complaints are general as to the irregularity of attendance, and the countless excuses invented for withdrawing the children for short periods of leave, and extending these short terms into lengthened absence. Thus of the 29 boys at Pertabgurh, some half dozen have never presented themselves at all, while 83 only out of 114 at Gonda are reported regular attendants.

Seetapore, ...	41
Mahomdee, ...	72
Pertabgurh, ...	29
Fyzabad, ...	71
Gonda, ...	114
	327

100. Besides the Talookdaree schools, there are several Vernacular schools in different parts of the Province. In the Lucknow Division Tehselee schools have been established, and are supported partly by voluntary subscriptions, and partly by a small grant in aid from the Choonzhee fund. There are eleven schools in the Division with a monthly income of Rs. 371, and attended by 450 boys, of whom 30 are learning English. In the Roy Bareilly district there are 83 schools attended by 459 boys. In Hurdui, schools have been established by voluntary subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 175 monthly, in which the Talookdars have liberally aided, at Bilgram, Sundeela, and

Shahabad, and afford instruction to 232 youths. There are Vernacular schools also at Khyrabad, Biswa and Bunee, in the Seetapore District.

101. A school for the education of the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians has been established at Lucknow, through the personal exertions of Colonel Abbot, the Commissioner. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and light fees. The children number 45; a grant in aid of this useful institution has been applied for.

102. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has called for a report as to the existing schools for the lower classes of the people, and for the Chief Commissioner's opinion regarding the steps necessary for the promotion of education generally throughout the Province. A reply to this reference will shortly be submitted.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

103. The operation of the Public Works Department, was restricted during the year to works of urgent necessity. Twenty-five lacs were granted in the Public Works Budget for 1860-61, of which the great bulk, *viz.* nineteen lacs, was allotted to Military works, owing to the continued imperative requirement of the European Troops at the several new Cantonments for Barrack accommodation, only one and three quarter lacs were originally allowed for works of "Internal Improvement," but towards the close of the year another lac was made available in consequence of the Military works at two stations being stopped.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

104. Besides keeping in repair the Lucknow and Cawnpore Road, (48 miles in length) and 9 miles of Imperial roads in the City of Lucknow, the metalling and permanent bridging the portion of the Fyzabad and Allahabad Road, which falls within this Province has been vigorously advanced. This road is 72 miles in length, and the earth work throughout the whole extent, with the exception of Sections in the vicinity of the Rivers Goomtee and Sye (aggregating 3 miles in length) was in such a forward state at the close of the year, as to warrant the Executive Engineer in reporting that it would be completed during the rains of 1861-62. Of 90 minor Bridges 40 were completed, and 20 well advanced. Metal for a single coat over a length of 20 miles was collected.

105. Towards the latter end of the year, the Military works at Roy Bareilly and Gonda were stopped, owing to the reduction of the European Troops stationed there. This enabled the Chief Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, to appropriate one lac of Rupees out of that allotted for Military works, for expenditure on Internal Improvements. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000 were allowed to the Lucknow

and Fyzabad road, an important line of communication, the improvement of which had been delayed in expectation of the construction of a Railway to join the two towns. There being no hope of this expectation being early fulfilled, a commencement has been made towards converting this line into a first class metalled and permanently bridged road. The works were not put in hand until the month of March, and, consequently, no great progress had been made before the close of the year.

106. The balance of the above-mentioned lac was apportioned as a grant in aid of the District Roads, marginally noted. Owing to a misapprehension, however, but a small portion of the sums allotted were actually spent within the year under report.

Lukheempore *viâ* Mahomdee, to Shahjehanpore.
Bhyrani Ghat *viâ* Biswa, to Seetapore
Lucknow to Shahabad, *viâ* Sundeelee and Hurdoi.
Nanpara *viâ* Baraitch, to Bhyramghat.
Gonda *viâ* Seerora, to Bhyramghat.
Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly.
Roy Bareilly to Pertabgurh and Jaunpore.
Lucknow to Sultanpore.

107. In addition to the above, the following roads, aggregating 180 miles in length, have received extensive repairs:—

Lucknow to Roy Bareilly,	... ...	45 miles.
Lucknow to Seetapore,	... ...	51 „
Lucknow to Fyzabad,	... ...	84 „

(Old road.)

PART II.—MILITARY.

108. A Powder Magazine, capable of containing 2,500 barrels of Powder, and several minor works were completed in the "Stone Bridge Fort" at Lucknow. The works of the "Residency Fort" were suspended, pending the decision of the Supreme Government upon the advissability of modifying the original scheme for the Lucknow Fort, which decision has not yet been communicated.

109. Great progress was made during the year, with the clearance of the demolitions, particularly of those in the neighbourhood of the Stone Bridge Fort. About 100 acres were cleared.

110. Notwithstanding the reductions in the strength of the European portion of the Garrison of the province, there was a great demand for Barrack accommodation, and the following progress was made during the year:—Thirteen barracks were completely built, and 33 in progress during the preceding year, were completed. Of the subsidiary buildings, 119 were completely built, 66 that were in progress during the year, were completed, and 47 others were commenced and carried to various stages of progress. By the close of the year the whole of the Troops were accommodated in

semi-permanent barracks, and were supplied with a sufficient amount of subsidiary buildings to meet all ordinary requirements.

111. About 18 miles of Cantonment roads were metalled during the year.

PART III.—RAILROADS.

112. A project for the construction of a line of Railway from Lucknow to Cawnpore, by private enterprise, without a Government guarantee, has been put forward. The projectors requested Government to grant them certain privileges as soon as the scheme had been placed on a firm basis, and the Government has liberally acceded to their request. Measures are being taken to mature the scheme.

PART IV.—CANAL IRRIGATION.

113. With the exception of Maharajah Maun Singh, the talookdars and landowners generally have shown a disinclination to introduce Persian wheels. The Maharajah has however, increased the number of wheels on his estate, and simplified their construction. He has also constructed some bunds, by which he has been enabled to reclaim a considerable amount of land. In the Roy Bareilly District a large number of cutcha wells, several pucka wells, three tanks, and three bunds have been made. It is from tanks and jheels that irrigation is principally carried on in this district. In Seetapore, 42 masonry wells have been built.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS ROAD AND BRIDGES.

114. Great progress has been made in opening up the internal communications of the province. The Road and Ferry Fund expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1,86,185, of which Rs. 1,02,254 were expended on the construction and repair of Roads, Rs. 52,186 on Bridges, and Rs. 11,117 in affording accommodation to travellers by the erection of Serais. In addition to 887 miles of road repaired, 901 miles of new road have been made, and many bridges have been constructed. On the road between Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly, there remains but one obstacle, north of the Goomtee, to the passage of wheeled conveyance at all seasons; and this will shortly be removed. The road from Pertabgurh to Roy Bareilly was greatly improved during the year, and a bridge is in course of construction over the Lonee, one of the largest nullahs on the line.

115. Bridges of boats have been maintained across the Gogra at Fyzabad and Byramghat, and one has also been constructed across the Goomtee at Sultanpore.

The bridge at Fyzabad is under the Public Works Department, that at Byramghat under the local authorities. New boats for the latter have been constructed at the cost of the Ferry Funds of the Districts of Gonda, Baraitch, and Durriabad, thereby releasing the boat, hitherto used, and removing a serious impediment to the development of the river traffic. An abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Road and Ferry Fund is given below:—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.				
	Road Fund.	Ferry Fund.	Total.	Road.	Bridges.	Serais.	Establishments.	Total.
Lucknow ...	38,083	17,231	55,314	15,376	13,422	1,211	4,013	34,022
Khyrabad ...	40,571	32,011	72,582	26,513	6,008	696	6,799	40,016
Baiswarra ...	67,837	28,415	96,252	37,502	23,556	1,323	3,507	65,888
Baraitch ...	41,886	47,846	89,732	22,863	9,200	7,888	6,317	46,268
Total ...	1,88,377	1,25,503	3,13,880	1,02,254	52,186	11,118	20,636	1,86,194

PART VI.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

116. Owing to the financial pressure the construction of permanent public buildings has not yet been generally commenced. A Cutcherry for the Commissioner at Fyzabad is the only building put in hand during the year, and this was not commenced until the last month. The temporary buildings in use were repaired at an inconsiderable cost.

SECTION V.-POST OFFICE.

117. District Post Offices have been established at all the Tehseels and the most important Police Stations. Rules for the management of these offices were drawn up, and with the approval of the Post Master General promulgated for the guidance of officers in charge. The number of letters passing through these offices has greatly increased, the figures being 2,34,386 in 1860-61 and 1,36,671 in 1859-60. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of letters returned undelivered has diminished, for while in 1859-60 the addresses of 18,311 letters, or 13·4 per cent. could not be found, in 1860-61 there were only 29,519, or 12·5 per cent. The cost of these District Dâk lines has been Rs. 17,471 as compared with Rs. 22,068 in 1859-60, showing a reduction of Rs. 4,500.

SECTION VI.-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

118. There is nothing to be said on this subject.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

119. The Chief Commissioner brought to the notice of the Government that the experiment of the navigation of the Gogra had not yet had a fair trial, as Steamers were very irregularly despatched from Calcutta to Fyzabad, and early intimation of their despatch was not conveyed to the authorities. He suggested that Steamers should be despatched monthly on a fixed date for one year, with a view to test the capabilities of Fyzabad as a trading post. The Superintendent of Marines, however, reported that making every allowance for the irregularity in the despatch of Steamers and other drawbacks, the experiment of navigating the Gogra had not been so successful as might have been anticipated, and that, considering the heavy demands for freight on the Ganges line, he thought it would be inexpedient at present to withdraw Steamers from that line and place them on the Gogra. He would prefer despatching a Steamer to Fyzabad only when the Ordnance and Commissariat requirements ensured a full freightage. His Excellency the Governor General in Council approved of the Superintendent of Marines' decision, and consequently four Steamers only have come up during the year. In no case has sufficient notice been given of the intended departure of the Steamer from Calcutta to admit of the merchants making preparation for the despatch of goods downwards, and no attempt appears to have been made to procure freight upwards. The rates are stated by the Agent to be suicidal, as merchants can send their goods by country boats to Dinapore, and thence by Steamer to Calcutta, for half the rates charged from Fyzabad. Now that the main lines of road in this province and Rohilcund are being bridged and metalled, and the navigable capabilities of the Gogra have been placed beyond doubt, the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers that at no distant date Fyzabad will be the post to which all European goods for Oudh and Rohilcund will be consigned. He extremely regrets, therefore, that the exigencies of the State have hitherto prevented greater impetus being given to Steam communication between Fyzabad and Calcutta.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

120. There has been a very large reduction in the expenditure of the province during the year under review. In addition to the reductions in the Military Police, already noticed, and in the strength of the Military Garrison, the Chief Commissioner has, at the urgent solicitation of the Civil Finance Commission, reviewed the establishments of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and reduced them to the lowest scale compatible with efficiency. The reductions so made amount to Rs. 42,000 a year. The necessity for the observance of the very strictest economy in all branches of expenditure has been enjoined on all the officers subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The introduction of the new Budget and Audit systems enforces such economy by limiting the expenditure under each head to the amount sanctioned by the Supreme Government in the Budget estimates. But very little time was allowed for the preparation of these estimates this year, and the system being new, it is surprising that they were prepared with as great accuracy as appears to have been the case.

121. A Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the province under the several headings prescribed in the new Budget Rules is appended. It will be seen that the financial operations of the year under review have decreased 114 lakhs, and while the receipts on account of Remittances from other Governments have been Rs. 141,82,211, the disbursements on the same account have been Rs. 165,14,481, thus showing that the revenues of the provinces are more than ample to meet its charges. The past year may be considered as forming an era in the financial history of the province, as it is the first in which a cash remittance to the N. W. Provinces has been practicable. The balances in the Treasuries were in March so large, that, at the suggestion of the Accountant General of India, two lakhs and a half were remitted to the Treasuries of Cawnpore and Shahjehanpore. When the further reduction of the Military Garrison, which has been promised, has been fully carried out, there is every reason to hope that the finances of the province will be placed on a firm and satisfactory footing.

Appendix J., 1 and 2.

122. The Assay Office having been abolished, the duty of defacing and selling local coins has devolved on the officer in charge of the Lucknow Treasury. The total value of such coins received during the year has been Rs. 1,42,114-4-1. Coins to the value of Rs. 74,671-13-6 have been defaced, and when sold as bullion have realised Rs. 76,653-1-0, showing a profit of Rs. 1,981-3-6.

123. The exertions made to adjust the inefficient balance have been most satisfactory, more especially in Lucknow, where these balances have, through the exertions of Mr. Bickers, been reduced from 20 to 5 lakhs.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

124. The Churches at Lucknow and Fyzabad, which, were in a forward state during the preceding year, were completed. The Church at Seetapore was entirely built: those at Gonda and Roy Bareilly were advanced.

125. The Civil Church in Lucknow is very nearly completed. A grant from the penal fines levied on the city of Lucknow has been made to the Roman Catholic community to aid in the erection of a Chapel in the Civil Lines.

126. The Protestant Churches of the province were consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta during the cold season.

126½. A simple but neat Chapel for the performance of Divine Service has been erected in Luckimpore by private subscriptions. It is under the management of the "American Episcopalian Methodist Mission," but is available for members of the Church of England should a clergyman of that Church visit the station.

SECTION X.-POLITICAL.

General Remarks.

127. The political atmosphere of the province has been but slightly disturbed during the year. This disturbance was local and temporary, and arose out of the proceedings relating to the collection of the Trades Tax in the city of Lucknow.

Rumours regarding oppressive measures in collecting Trades Tax in Lucknow city.

128. The mode in which this tax was assessed and distributed was explained in detail last year. It was natural to expect that the collection of such a tax being new in principle would create some discontent and dissatisfaction. Rumours, however, began, during last summer, to float about, that the collection of the tax in the city of Lucknow had been attended with measures of undue severity. Colonel Barrow, C. B., who was at the time officiating as Chief Commissioner, used his best endeavours to reduce the shadow to substance by affording complainants against the tax every possible facility for making known their grievances to him, daily taking petitions in person. He also requested some European gentlemen, who mentioned these reports to him, to produce any specific instances of oppression, in order that enquiries might be made into their truth.

Statement of *Oudh Gazette* and institution of action for libel.

129. The rumours at length assumed shape, and were embodied in a leading article, published in the *Oudh Gazette*, in which Extra Assistant Ramdial was accused of having been guilty of gross oppression, more especially in regard to the inhabitants of a mohulla named Ashruffabad. The Extra Assistant Commissioner considering his private character assailed by this attack, instituted an action for libel against the proprietors, editor, and printer of the *Oudh Gazette*. This step was taken without the advice or cognizance of his immediate superiors, or of the authorities. Intense excitement was the result. The defendants endeavoured in every possible way not only to bring home to the plaintiff acts of revolting brutality, but also generally to throw discredit and odium on the officers of the Commission and their proceedings. In this they were aided by certain officers and men of the Police, the latter of whom committed perjury when giving evidence on the trial, for which they were tried and convicted.

Results of trial.

130. It is needless to enter in detail into all the circumstances connected with this trial. They have been fully reported to the Supreme Government. It is sufficient to record that the decision of the Civil Judge of Lucknow, in favor of the plaintiff, was upheld in appeal by the Judicial Commissioner, and that the conviction of Subadar Bahadoor Unjore Tewarry and his companions on the charge of perjury by the Special Judge deputed to try the case was also confirmed on appeal. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, after a careful perusal of the entire proceedings and of the voluminous reports submitted in explanation of the various collateral matters connected with the trial, recorded his opinion that the charges against the Extra Assistant Commissioner were groundless and untrue. He further condemned the part taken by the Police in the matter, and removed from their appointments two of the European officers; at the same time remitting the sentence passed on Unjore Tewarry and the other Policemen. The

views entertained and orders passed by His Excellency have been entirely approved of by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Extent of excitement.

131. The excitement caused by the above proceedings was, as far as the Natives were concerned, confined to Lucknow: throughout the remainder of the province, the most profound tranquillity prevailed. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the balances of the Trades Tax, or in imposing the duties leviable under Act XXXII. of 1860 on landholders, &c. The financial results of these measures have already been described. The enormous export of grain created some uneasiness in the minds of the people in some districts, but no approach to any breach of the peace or food riot occurred.

Cession to Nepal.

132. Beyond the borders of the province the only matter worthy of notice is the cession of the former Goorkha possessions to the Nepal Government, which has been completed during the year. The Nepalese having refused to consent to certain modifications of the ancient boundary, involving a slight exchange of territory proposed by the Boundary Commissioners, with a view to lessen the irregularities of the boundary, the old line has been maintained, and the former Goorkha possessions have been made over in their integrity. The instructions issued by Government for heightening the masonry pillars constructed by the Commissioners, and erecting intermediate ones, have received attention.

Introduction of the Arms Act.

133. On the passing of the Arms Act the Supreme Government addressed the Chief Commissioner, enquiring whether the order authorizing the general search for arms, which was still in operation in Oudh, could be withdrawn, and the general provisions of the Act allowed to take effect. The frequent discovery of arms on occasions of search for stolen property, together with the opinions frankly expressed by the majority of District Officers, regarding the existence to a considerable extent of arms throughout the country, induced the Chief Commissioner to recommend that the order for a general search should not be withdrawn just yet. The provisions of Section XXXII. of the Act are therefore enforced in this province, but it has been found in practice that the necessity imposed by the law for the presence of an European officer at the time of search acts as a restriction almost amounting to a nullification of the power conferred.

Exemptions granted.

134. Permission having been granted by the Supreme Government to exempt classes from the operation of Section XXVI., the Chief Commissioner exempted all Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians accordingly. He also exempted all natives who had already obtained licenses to possess arms under the former rules from the operation of the above Section, providing them with licenses under Section XXVIII., and desired that, where the crops are subject to the ravages of wild animals, and in parts of the country infested with wolves, licenses under this latter Section might be freely given.

Rule of succession in Talookdaree Estates.

135. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has during the year passed final orders on the question of making primogeniture the rule of succession in great talookdaree families. His Excellency has refused to restrict in the smallest degree the power of talookdars to dispose of their estates during their lifetime, or bequeath them by will, at their death, in any way and to whomsoever they please. This right was guaranteed by the terms of the Sunnud granted at the Durbar held by His Excellency at Lucknow in 1859, at which the settlement made with the talookdars was declared final and perpetual. His Excellency, however, expressed his opinion, that whenever a talookdar died intestate, it would be advisable if his estate devolved entire to one heir, instead of being subjected to division amongst several. He therefore authorised the insertion of a fresh clause in the Sunnuds granted to those talookdars in whose families the raj or guddee has not hitherto existed, and who expressed their desire to adopt such a rule, making it a condition of the grant by Government that the estate should, in the event of the intestacy of the talookdar, or any of his descendants, be subject to the rule of primogeniture. These instructions have been carried out, the wishes of the several talookdars have been ascertained, and fresh Sunnuds, containing the new clause, have been issued wherever necessary. One hundred and sixty talookdars have adopted the rule.

136. Several cases of succession have already occurred. In one of these the guddee had always existed in the family of the deceased talookdar, who died intestate and without progeny. It was found that it was a rule of the family, that in such a case the estate went to the widow, who could adopt any member of the clan with the consent of the brotherhood. The Chief Commissioner, however, ruled that the Law of primogeniture must, under the Governor General's instructions, be enforced; that by the Law the succession of a female is not recognised, and that consequently the estate must descend to the next male heir, who in the case in point was the father of the deceased, he having succeeded by adoption. The present Officiating Chief Commissioner being doubtful whether His Excellency intended to set aside local customs in families in which the guddee had always existed, and substitute in their place the strict rule of primogeniture, has referred for further orders.

137. The important measure of bestowing Magisterial and Revenue powers on certain great talookdars has met with marked success. It may be remarked that one of the main objects in granting these powers was to remove the large landed proprietors from the reach of affronts and interference from tehseeldars, which to men of rank and influence was the most odious feature of our administration, and also to legitimize and regulate the authority they had always exercised over their tenants, of which it would have been impolitic, if not impossible, wholly to deprive them. The duties thus imposed have been performed willingly and conscientiously, and in some instances with great intelligence and zeal. A statement showing the number of cases, criminal and revenue, which have been decided by talookdars is appended. It will be perceived that the duty has fallen most heavily on Maharajah Maun Singh, whose estates are thickly peopled with turbulent and litigious races. The paucity of appeals from the orders of the talookdars, and the few instances in which their orders have been reversed or

modified by the superior Courts, may be accepted as conclusive proof that their decisions are just and give satisfaction. On the Revenue side it is pleasing to be able to record that the proportion of cases in which decrees have been given in favor of tenants against the talookdars' agent is proof that the powers have been exercised with impartiality and disinterestedness. Power to try Civil suits involving claims of value less than Rs. 100 has also been conferred on the talookdars during the year, and a set of simple rules has been drawn up by the Judicial Commissioner for their guidance in this portion of their duty, and their designation has been changed from Assistant Magistrates and Collectors to Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

138. Before making over charge of the province, Mr. Wingfield submitted to Government a list of talookdars on whom he recommended that Magisterial Revenue and Civil powers should be conferred. The recommendation has been complied with, and the number of Honorary Assistant Commissioners has greatly increased. In some instances the Magisterial jurisdiction of the talookdar has been extended beyond the limits of his own estate.

139. It has also been suggested, that if persons of property and station, not talookdars, can be found willing and competent to undertake the duties, they should be appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioners. The example would be useful, as it would show that the right which property of every description has to power is recognized. The subject, so far as regards its general introduction into the province, is under consideration: meanwhile a scheme has been submitted to Government for investing with the powers of Magistrates and of Civil Judges certain citizens of Lucknow chosen from among the nobility, the commercial classes, and officials of the late Government.

140. Major Orr, Captain Bunbury, Captain J. Hearsay, and Mr. Schilling, gentlemen who have received grants of land, have been included in the list of Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

Appendix K.

141. Early in the spring His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit of a few days to Lucknow, and granted an audience to such of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners as were present in the city. They were individually introduced to His Excellency by the Chief Commissioner, and His Lordship was pleased to intimate to them his gratification at the success which had attended the experiment of associating them with Government officers in the administration of the province.

142. A little later in the year a deputation, comprising the most influential talookdars from all parts of the province, proceeded to Calcutta to present an Address to His Excellency the Viceroy, thanking him for the policy pursued by the Government of India for the Government of Oudh. They have returned to their homes, highly pleased not only with the reception they received, but also with the terms of the Address which His Excellency delivered to them on the occasion.

Appendix K.

143.. It remains only to bring to His Excellency's notice the names of those landed proprietors who are especially deserving of mention. The Maharajah of Bulrampore's ability and character are well known. The energy displayed by Maharajah Maun Singh in the improvement of his estate, and his aptitude for the discharge of the judicial duties entrusted to him, are worthy of commendation. Rajah Roostum Sah continues to be highly spoken of. Mr. Bradford notices the assistance rendered him by Baboo Jydutt Singh of Bheetee, Meer Bakur Hossein of Peerpore, Rajah Madho Pertab Sing of Koowar, and Seetta Buksh of Nanemow in the Fyzabad District; and the Commissioner reports on the valuable aid afforded by Bakur Hossein and Gazuffer Hossein in superintending the collection of the Trades Tax in Tanda, which is not on their estate,—a delicate and difficult duty, which they performed in the most praiseworthy manner. Mr. Simson has a high opinion of the Gowarish talookdars, especially of Shere Buhadar of Kunnar in Gonda, and also of Nasir Alee Khan Kuzilbash, a grantee in Baraitch. The Commissioner of Baiswarrah notices the services of Baboo Surubjeet Singh of Tekoree, and of Lall Shunkur Bux, grandson and heir of Rana Rughonath Singh of Keyoorgaon. In the Khyrabad District, Rajah Hurdoo Buksh and Thakoor Bharut Singh deserve favorable notice, as also Syud Fuzl Russool of Sundeela, for the example he has set in sending his eldest son and a nephew to the Seetapore talookdaree school, where they are constant attendants. The Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore commends Rajah Shumshere Buhadoor. Rajah Gouree Shunker of Morawan, Rajah Kashee Pershad of Sissendee, Rajah Furzund Alee, and Rajah Hunwant Singh of Kalee Kunkur, also deserve honorable mention.

144. As soon as the Chief Commissioner was assured that the scourge of famine would not extend to any portion of this province, he issued instructions to the several District Officers, desiring them to draw the attention of the Talookdars and other wealthy natives to the measures being taken in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab for the relief of the famine stricken poor. He expressed his assurance that the appeal would be generously answered. He was not disappointed in this expectation. A monster meeting was held at Lucknow, at which Rs. 10,000 were subscribed, and the out-stations poured in contributions with a liberal hand. Altogether the sum of Rs. 35,208 were collected: of this, Rs. 30,910 were remitted to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and the balance expended in the relief of starving and indigent emigrants.

145. The high price of grain which ruled throughout the province in consequence of the unprecedented export to the North-West, necessarily caused much suffering and distress amongst the lowest classes of the people. A portion of the subscriptions raised in each of the districts was devoted to the relief of these classes, and in Lucknow the Municipal Committee set apart a sum of Rs. 10,000, to be expended on this object. This sum, distributed in the shape of the lowest rate of wages for a day's labor, has relieved many of the poorest classes of the city for several months; and considering the number of manual laborers employed on the Public Works, it may be fairly said that, under the blessing of Providence, this city and province have been preserved from any serious distress. It is worthy also of remark that the bands of

emigrants from the North-Western Provinces have, as a rule, refused to work for their sustenance, though perfectly willing to accept gratuitous relief.

146. The Chief Commissioner ventures to hope that the impulse given to trade by the necessities of the past year will not be temporary. The marts of Oudh have hitherto been in a manner closed against the outside traders. The exactions of the landholders through whose estates traffic *en route* to the Ganges must necessarily pass, almost entirely shut up the produce of the northern districts. It is also certain, that under a native dynasty, the export of grain to the extent which has taken place during the past year would not have been allowed. Traders from all parts of India have, however, this year found their way to all the bazaars of the province, and it is hoped that the connection thus formed may be continued for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

147. The question of introducing one uniform scale of weights and measures has been under consideration. Copies of the memorandum drawn up by Sir Robert Montgomery, when Magistrate of Cawnpore, have been circulated, and Deputy Commissioners have been desired to give their attention to the subject, and endeavour gradually to substitute the seer of 80 tolahs for the current bazaar weights.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

148. The strength of the Military Garrison has been reduced during the year by one Regiment of European Infantry and one Troop of Horse Artillery. In the last Report the Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion that one European and one Native Infantry Regiment at least could be spared, and subsequently he recommended the withdrawal of two European Regiments, by removing the Regiment from Gonda altogether, and stationing a wing only at Roy Bareilly and Seetapore. He further suggested the reduction of the force by one Native Infantry and one Native Cavalry Regiment. This recommendation was approved, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was requested to make arrangements for carrying it out. Consequently, Her Majesty's 35th Regiment was removed from Roy Bareilly, and Her Majesty's 90th from Seetapore, and their place taken by Her Majesty's 48th, a wing being stationed at each cantonment. Her Majesty's 20th was also ordered to march from Gonda, but later in the year, owing to the want of Barrack accommodation, elsewhere. Her Majesty's 13th were sent to Gonda as a temporary arrangement. The Troop of Horse Artillery stationed at Gonda has left the province, and not been replaced.

Appendix L.

No reductions in the Native Forces took place before the close of the year. The strength of the Military Forces in Oudh on 1st May 1861 numbered 11,341 of all ranks, as per Distribution Return appended.

SECTION XII.-MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURAL.

149. The Horticultural Gardens established at the Head Quarters of each district are said to be progressing. At Lucknow an Agri-Horticultural Society has been established, and has taken up a suitable piece of ground. Its results will form the subject of future Reports.

150. The Cotton seed mentioned last year as having been distributed throughout the province arrived too late in the year to be sown with advantage. Some sown by Rajah Roostum Sah, however, produced a very fair specimen of Cotton. This year the supply of seed was received much earlier, and the experiment will have a fairer trial. Maharajah Maun Singh obtained a large supply of seed from Calcutta, and has carefully prepared land for its reception.

PART II.—FORESTS.

151. The cession to Nepal of the territory skirting the Hills has materially reduced the receipts on account of Forest revenues, and rendered it necessary to take steps for the preservation of the Forests still remaining within British territory. These Forests are still considerable, and contain valuable timber. They possess great capabilities, but have been much exhausted by indiscriminate cutting, and the absence of all conservancy arrangements prior to the annexation of the province. The Chief Commissioner therefore proposed to adopt a plan of direct Government superintendence, and to permit no more cutting of timber on license, but entirely to close the Forests and arrange for the timber being cut by Government, and carted to the nearest ghats on the adjacent rivers, where it would be sold at stated periods. To carry out this scheme, it was suggested that a rough skeleton survey of the Forests should be made, in order to determine the tracts worth preserving for the sake of the timber, define their boundaries, and divide them into compartments. The duties above-mentioned, the Chief Commissioner proposed, should devolve on a Superintendent of Forests, who would also superintend the felling of trees for the season's supply, and the disposal of the season's produce. The rough survey it was proposed to conduct with the aid of one of the Revenue surveys now in the province.

152. The Supreme Government approved of the adoption of the plan recommended, and Mr. Read, who held the office prior to the Mutinies, was appointed Superintendent of Forests. The Government orders, however, were received so late in the season, that Mr. Read, considering that he could not advantageously commence operations this year, with the sanction of Government, deferred taking up his appointment till October 1861.

153. Meanwhile the Chief Commissioner, in anticipation of the Government orders on his proposition, closed the Forests. This created some disappointment in the timber market, and it having been represented that the progress of the Railway Works might be seriously impeded if Messrs. Palmer and Co. were not allowed to cut timber this year, so as to fulfil the contracts they had made, the Chief Commissioner accorded permission to those contractors to cut the timber they required under the old rules. The Gun Carriage Agency also received permission to work up the timber cut in 1859, and not removed in that year into half-wroughts.

154. The following is a Comparative Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements on account of Forests during the past two years :—

YEARS.	Collections.	Disbursements.	Net Receipts credited to Government.
1859-60	2,77,362 9 0	6,533 11 4	2,70,828 13 8
1860-61	91,439 5 9	6,575 6 11	84,863 14 10

155. Under the liberal rules for the grant of waste lands sanctioned last year, a considerable number of grants have been given as marginally noted. Out of the 14 grants in Mahomdee 8 were given to Europeans, and very considerable progress has been made in clearing and reclaiming them. But little has been done in Baraitch, owing partly to the want of a survey to define the limits of those tracts which might be given away in grants, and separate them from those which should be retained for the sake of the timber, and also to the scarcity of labor, without which grantees cannot render their grants remunerative.

Mahomdee, ...	14	65,000
Gonda, ...	6	6,768
Baraitch, ...	1	2,279
	21	74,047

PART III.—SURVEYS.

156. A second survey party having been attached to the province, it was necessary to increase the establishment placed under Mr. Bradford for the purpose of demarcating boundaries. Mr. J. Kavanagh, an officer formerly employed in the Revenue Survey, was appointed Assistant to Mr. Bradford, with three Extra Assistant Commissioners, and a suitable staff of Ameens. Their first duty was to examine the districts in which the boundary pillars were set up the preceding year, to ascertain how many had been destroyed by the rains, &c. They then proceeded to lay down the village boundaries of the districts of Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore, Fyzabad, and part of Lucknow. Mr. Bradford reports that the operations in Fyzabad have been very difficult owing to the large number of village communities, amongst whom there were

always numerous disputes, and often of an intricate nature. The total number of villages demarcated amount to 7,964, with an area of 5,918 square miles. There were 679 disputes decided, and 158 appeals were preferred against the decision. In 22 only were the orders reversed or modified. Mr. Bradford has kept his establishment below the sanctioned scale, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has every reason to be well satisfied with the result of his season's operations. The work is well in advance of the Revenue survey, and should a third survey party be sent into the province, there will be no delay in the commencement of work.

157. The Revenue survey has been carried on in the districts of Oonao and Pertabgurh. In the former, Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen completed about two-thirds of the Oonao district, comprising 13 Pergunnahs, formed into three tehseel jurisdictions. The approximate area, of which a complete boundary and interior detail survey has been made, is estimated at 1,180 square miles, and contains 850 villages. Lieutenant Anderson similarly completed the survey of 1,443 villages, comprising 1,048 square miles. It will be remarked that the number of traversed village Hulkahs into which the country is sub-divided in Pertabgurh greatly exceeds that in Oonao, thus accounting for the out-turn of work shown by Lieutenant Anderson's party, calculated in square miles, being less than that of Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen. The total area surveyed by both parties aggregate 2,228 square miles. It is satisfactory to learn that no difficulties have been experienced by the Revenue Surveyors during the past year. The inconsiderable number of discrepant boundaries discovered in the maps prepared by Mr. Bradford, and made over to the Revenue Surveyors, speaks well for the accuracy and care with which these maps were originally drawn, and reflects great credit on Mr. Bradford and his establishment.

158. The Khusreh survey, under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioners, has been commenced and carried on, along with the Revenue Survey, wherever practicable. The organization of the establishments necessary for the prosecution of this work entailed some delay, but the progress has been satisfactory. The rules laid down for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in conducting these surveys were drawn up on the basis of those which have been in force in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab. The work is done by Ameens with the plane table. The following table shows the progress which has been made :—

District.	No. of Mouzahs entirely surveyed.	No. of Mouzahs partially surveyed.	Total No. of acres surveyed.	Cost of survey.	Average per 1,000 acres.
Pertabgurh	317	65	1,01,016	21,080	208·69
Oonao	444	94	3,94,964	30,976	78·42
Total ...	761	159	4,95,980	52,056	104·95

PART IV.—CONSERVANCY.

159. The levy of Choongee has been confined during the year to those towns in which a Town Police was maintained, and the Duty leviable was fixed at a rate which was estimated to be just sufficient to pay the cost of the Police, and leave a small margin for conservancy and local improvements. Except in the Baiswarra Division; the receipts appear to have been far higher than was anticipated; thus not only proving the existence of thriving trade, but also showing that the rates of duty may be lowered. The following table gives an abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements of the several local Funds of the province:—

Divisions.	Receipts.					Disbursements.			
	Municipal Fund.	Choongee.	Nuzzool.	Local agency.	Total.	Police.	Conservancy.	Local Improvements.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Lucknow ...	84,972 11 7	2,58,840 4 2	72,813 14 4	3,10,756 0 8	7,27,382 14 9	1,76,662 8 10	73,461 2 5	3,17,913 3 7	5,68,036 14 10
Khyrabad ...	0 0 0	41,667 15 3	5,023 1 7	0 0 0	46,691 0 10	12,390 12 10	3,453 14 10	13,371 6 10	29,216 2 6
Baiswarra ...	0 0 0	5,928 10 2	2,216 4 3	0 0 0	11,144 13 5	2,760 9 9	1,744 12 8	3,818 3 11	8,323 10 4
Baraitch ...	0 0 0	65,285 6 2	13,419 9 2	0 0 0	78,704 15 4	22,944 0 0	6,498 15 8	24,756 2 0	54,199 1 8
Total ...	84,972 11 7	3,64,722 3 9	93,472 13 4	3,10,756 0 8	8,63,923 13 4	2,14,757 15 5	85,158 13 7	3,59,859 0 4	6,59,775 13 4

160. In Lucknow it will be seen that the maintenance of the City Police has entailed a charge of Rs. 1,71,185, and that Rs. 71,197 have been expended on conservancy arrangements. Of the large sum of three lakhs expended on local improvements, a portion also has been spent on metalling and draining the principal thoroughfares of the native portion of the city, opening out new streets, and generally improving the town. In the eastern portion of the city great improvements have been effected by removing a portion of the Cheenee Bazaar, so as to throw open the magnificent tomb of Saudut Ali Khan, and the elegant square of the Kaiser Bagh, through which two broad roadways have been made. The Chutter Munzil Palace has also been cleared of a vast amount of adjacent buildings, and the Lall Barra Durree has been put in thorough repair; a road skirting the demolitions and forming a main line of communication between the east end and the heart of the city has been made at a cost, including bridges, of Rs. 23,613. The grand palace with its handsome railings and grassy slopes, and the Wingfield Park greatly contribute to the beauty of the place, and are universally admired. A magnificent serai in the centre of the city has been renovated, so that one-half of its space may be used as a bonded warehouse, (the want of which was much felt,) at a cost of Rs. 20,000: and the approaches to this serai have been improved. An Insane Hospital, costing Rs. 3,272, has been erected.

161. These improvements have been carried out under the superintendence of the Municipal Committee, of which the Deputy Commissioner is Secretary. The powers of the Committee have been defined by a set of rules framed in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850.

162. In the other districts local improvements have also been energetically carried out, wherever the funds were available. The Gunge established at Sectapore has now a flourishing trade, as has also that at Sultanpore.

163. Several works of public utility have been built by private enterprise. In Lucknow a large Gunge has been commenced by the Maharajah of Bulrampore. Rajah Kashee Pershad has made great progress in the construction of another at Mohun Lall Gunge, which is estimated to cost Rs. 50,000 A line of shops has been built on each side of one of the new Military roads running through the city from the Fort. In the Sectapore Division, Chowdree Ram Narain, of Khyrabad, has completed a Gunge and Serai, and a bridge, which was begun some two or three years ago; while in Hurdui Rajah Hurdeo Bux and Thakoor Bharut Singh have done much towards the completion of the Gunge at Hurdui. In Mahomdee the Rajah of Oel has built a Serai and a Bungalow at Oel for the convenience of travellers.

164. Cattle fairs have been originated during the year at Khyrabad and Mahomdee, at which the attendance was considerable, and the show of the cattle and horses very encouraging. The object of these fairs is to afford a ready market for the cattle bred in the Pergunnahs of Dhowrera, Esanugger, Bhoor, and Khyrabad, which have hitherto been obliged to seek purchasers out of their district. In establishing the fair at Khyrabad, the Deputy Commissioner's immediate object was to provide a market

for Oudh horses, as arrangements for breeding are gradually developing themselves. The talookdars lent great assistance, and the results of both fairs afford grounds for hoping that they will become annual marts of favorite and useful resort.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

165. Considerable progress has been made in the working of the Charitable Dispensaries. The appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeons to all the Stations of the province has greatly increased the efficiency of the establishments. Suitable buildings at each Station, in which in-door patients can be received, are advancing towards completion. The talookdars and Native community have liberally subscribed to raise the funds required for the construction of these buildings. In several districts the private subscriptions have been so large, that it has been found unnecessary to take advantage of the Government donation of Rs. 500. It is satisfactory also to observe that the European community have not been backward in supporting these useful institutions.

166. The returns show that there were 35,745 persons under treatment, of whom 24,999 are said to have been cured, while 304 only died. Out of a total income of Rs. 43,306, the Government has paid Rs. 12,000, the balance having been raised by private subscription. There appears to have been the large sum of Rs. 23,543 in hand at the close of the year.

Appendix M.

167. The endowed Hospitals in Lucknow have been maintained in a state of efficiency. The one established on the English system has been under the charge of that able and zealous officer, Doctor Douglas, by whom several important surgical operations have been performed during the year. The Eunanee Hospital is supervised by a Committee composed of European officers and Native gentleman, and is in charge of a Hakeem. From the returns it would appear that this institution is highly popular.

168. A plan is under contemplation for providing accommodation in the Huzrutgunge Dispensary for Europeans of distressed condition. This establishment is also under Dr. Douglas, as also is the City Lock Hospital, which has been of the greatest benefit.

169. Vaccinators were appointed in most of the districts at the commencement of the cold season, but their operations have not been successful. The people generally showed a great disinclination to allow their children to be vaccinated, but it is probable that the want of success is mainly to be attributed to the absence of all supervision exercised over the vaccinators. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals

has assumed a more active control, and the appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeons has afforded the means of more careful supervision in future.

CONCLUSION.

170. In conclusion, the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to express his satisfaction at the general results of the administration of the past year, which he considers to hold out every prospect of material advancement in future. He is of opinion that these results reflect great credit on the officers of the Commission, and it only remains for him to bring the following prominently to notice:—

171. Mr. George Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner, has supervised the important branch of the administration entrusted to him with his usual ability. During his absence on leave to England his place was ably filled by Mr. E. C. Bayley, whose merits as a public officer are well known to His Excellency.

172. Colonel Abbott has continued to discharge the heavy duties of his office with energy and judgment. Colonel Clarke and Messrs. Simson and Tucker have also laboured assiduously to carry out the policy of Government. Colonel Barrow, C. B., officiated as Commissioner of Lucknow during the absence of Colonel Abbott, and Major Evans as Commissioner of Baiswarra during that of Mr. Tucker, to the entire satisfaction and approval of the Chief Commissioner.

173. The Commission possesses very able and intelligent officers in Major Evans, Captain Reid, Mr. Capper, Captain Thompson, Mr. P. Carnegy, and Mr. Clifford, Deputy Commissioners. Lieutenant Perkins is also an officer of great assiduity and zeal.

174. Lieutenant MacAndrew, Lieutenant Chamier, Lieutenant Shaw, and Mr. Lindsay, first class Assistant Commissioners, have officiated as Deputy Commissioners during the whole or portions of the year under review, and have proved themselves fully competent to hold charge of their important offices. Among the other Assistant Commissioners the Officiating Chief Commissioner's thanks are due to Messrs. Glynn, Wood, Ross, T. Kavanagh, V. C., Commelin, Lang, and Macnaghie.

175. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has already expressed his sense of Mr. Fraser's merits. Mr. Lincoln's services have been of great value, especially since his appointment to be Assistant to the Civil Judge. Mr. Bickers has also laboured strenuously in the discharge of his onerous duties as officer in charge of the Lucknow Treasury. Syud Abdool Hakeem, Moonshee Ramdial, Rae Odjoodhin Pershad Bahadur, and Moonshee Nundkishore, are all officers who deserve well of Government.

176. Messrs. Bradford and J. Kavanagh have well deserved the Officiating Chief Commissioner's highest approbation in the discharge of their duties. They were well aided by Moonshee Guneshee Lall, Moonshee Jwala Pershad, and Syud Alee Hossein. The Extra Assistant Commissioners, Syud Alee Hossein and Moonshee Madho Pershad, rendered valuable assistance to the officers engaged in Settlement operations.

177. It is scarcely necessary for the Officiating Chief Commissioner to comment on the merits of Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen and Lieutenant Anderson, Revenue Surveyors. He desires, however, to record his satisfaction at the harmony which existed between them and the District Officers.

178. In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, C. B., the office of Inspector General of Police has been held partly by Captain Reid and partly by Colonel Barrow, C. B. To the influence of the former the Chief Commissioner ascribed the harmonious working of the Police with the Civil Officers of the Commission. The latter has made some important improvements in the system, and has carried out most effectually all the reductions and modifications in the Police Force, many of which were suggested by himself.

179. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to bring prominently to notice the valuable services rendered by Major Boileau, who has lately submitted the resignation of his appointment, Captain Aitken, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Sharpe, Captain Ryall, Lieutenant Hawkins, and Lieutenant Ousely, District Superintendents. Of the junior officers, Lieutenants Woodcock, Stainforth, and Maynard have been zealous and attentive. Lieutenant Dodd, Assistant to the Chief of Police, was most industrious in the discharge of his duties. He has received an appointment in the N. W. Provinces, and this province has lost a valuable officer.

180. Native Commandants Sheodeen Dobey and Seetul Sing have done good service, as have many of the Subadars and Jemadars of the Police Force.

181. The progress made in the execution of Public Works reflects the highest credit on the Public Works Department under Major Crommelin, C. B. The following officers deserve special mention:—Captain Tucker, Lieutenant A. M. Lang, Lieutenant J. A. Champain, Lieutenant R. B. Pemberton, Lieutenant M. Hall, and Mr. Marshall, Executive Engineers, Lieutenant Nuthall, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. J. Powel, Sub-Engineer.

182. The services rendered by Dr. Douglas, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, have been noticed in an earlier portion of this report. Dr. Selons, at Pertabgurh, and Dr. Bensley, at Baraitch have inspired great confidence by their skill and patience in the treatment of natives.

183. All cases connected with the waseekas have been conducted by Mr. R. M. King, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner a promising officer of much ability.

184. Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, has earned the approbation of the Judicial Commissioner by the manner in which he has unravelled several intricate cases connected with the murder of Europeans during the mutiny.

185. In conclusion, the Officiating Chief Commissioner has great pleasure in expressing his deep sense of the ability and zeal of the writer of this report, Mr. C. Currie, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and of the very valuable and hearty aid which that officer has invariably afforded him.

CHARLES CURRIE,

Secy. to the Chief Commr.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF OUDH,

FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

Appendix A.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS IN OUDH.

Extract paragraphs 5 to 10 from Circular No. 62, dated 4th April, 1859, from the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, to all Commissioners, Oudh.

Para. 5.—But in the Punjab it has been made altogether obligatory to register bonds of 50 rupees and upwards, no such bond being received in evidence at all in any case unless registered. The subject of introducing this rule in Oudh is under consideration, and Government seem anxious to extend the rule to all bonds however small. In my opinion the present machinery for registry is quite insufficient for the system of obligatory registration of bonds of 50 rupees and upwards, much more of all bonds. Up to the time when I last served in the Punjab territory, there can be no doubt that the scheme of Tehseel registration was in a great degree a failure, *i. e.*, the registry was very little resorted to by the people at large. In fact, the formal registry in a Tehseel Court (very likely a good many miles distant) with the encumbrances of witnesses to identify and correct copies, and solemn certifications, etc., etc., is a very serious matter, and I cannot but think, that to require it in every 50-rupee transaction, under the present system of registration, will be felt a hardship. To compare it fairly, we might suppose that in England it was absolutely necessary to register every note-of-hand or written agreement of any kind for any sum above £25 in the Court of the County Court Judge, that it was required that, for that purpose, the parties should attend with witnesses to their identity and all sorts of formality, in court-hours, and wait till the Judge had done trying his cases, and had leisure to attend to them, and chose to do so; and should then have the deed registered in a somewhat cumbrous fashion. In England I am sure that this would not be submitted to: in this country, I suspect that the natives would only neglect the rule, and that great confusion would result.

6. Before, therefore, submitting a final opinion, I am very anxious to suggest some more simple plan of registration more conformable to the habits of the natives, by which registration may be rendered obligatory without hardship or confusion. The subject is a very difficult one, and I request the favour of your opinion and suggestions. The thing can only be done by multiplying in some shape or other rural registrars, not overwhelmed with duties, very easily accessible, and within the constant knowledge and observation of the rural public. A crowded cutcherry is the place, of all others, in which a petty private transaction of unknown parties is least noticed. A registry executed in a village chowpal, in view of the neighbours, would be in reality a much more public affair.

7. Objection has been taken to making the Putwarees registrars, lest it should interfere with their unsophisticated and trustworthy character, and lead them into wiles and frauds; while it may also be observed, that registrars are most needed in towns and bazars which are not the province of the Putwaree.

8. My own impression is, that the difficulty can only be met by the institution of a system of Notaries Public, like that which prevails on the Continent of Europe, or at least in France. It strikes me that if we selected trustworthy men and appointed them Public Notaries, with a right to receive certain fees, we might get a decent class of men who would much prize their offices, and whose stake in them would give some guarantee for their trustworthiness, and that they might register petty deeds and do other offices connected with the judicial and social system in a way which the natives would much prefer to our formal cutcherries. A Notary Public might have an open office, in a conspicuous place, in each town or large bazar, where in the face of the community he would register bonds and do such like business. He might attest the signature of the parties and of the subscribing witnesses with his own seal and signature on the original bond, and enter the substance of it with the names of the parties and witnesses in a paged and bound *roznamcha* to be supplied him from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, one copy of which he would transmit quarterly for record in the office. The book itself would be kept open to the inspection of any one on payment of a few cowries; I should think that old Cazees and Pundits of respectable character, Buniahs of inactive habits, and select Putwarees would gladly accept an office of this kind. In considerable towns, there might be two or three notaries: a Cazee writing Persian to register the transactions of Mahomedans, and a Pundit or Putwaree to register those of Hindoos.

9. I really think that in this way we might obtain as great amount of security against fraud as is compatible with a system of registration sufficiently easy to justify our rendering it obligatory, and I believe that it would be a great benefit if we could thus create a class of men upon whom we could, in some measure, depend to attest various legal processes and social contracts, etc. Such a system, I imagine, the people would willingly adopt. If a man bought a cow from another in the bazar, he would readily have the transaction attested by the Notary in the next street on payment of half an anna, when he would never think of going off to the Tehseel to register the bill of sale under the present system.

10. I should like to know first, how you think this plan would answer; and second, whether you think that fit men could be found to appoint as Notaries Public, and if so, what class of men? You might specify some individuals. I shall hope to have your reply and opinion as soon as possible.

Circular No. 121 of 1859.

FROM

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,

TO

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 20th August, 1859.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of local registration, I have the honor to enclose a set of rules, to which I beg that effect may be given as soon as possible.

2. The Chief Commissioner has fully concurred in, and authorized the experiment, and I earnestly beg your attention and that of the District Officers to the subject. It is one, the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated. The successful working of such a system would undoubtedly create an entire social revolution. But natives are difficult to move, and the plan will certainly not have a fair trial unless local Officers actively bestir themselves and take a real interest in it. I would, therefore, both publicly and personally, solicit the active aid of all Officers.

3. Arrangements should be immediately made for ascertaining and selecting individuals fitted to undertake the office of Public Notaries, and the thing should be well explained to them, and every encouragement given them. The result of the late correspondence has been that the Canoongoe families have been pointed out by almost every officer as the class from whom the most fit persons may be selected. Cazees, of really good character, will also not be excluded, especially in Mahomedan places. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that some Talookdars might, perhaps, undertake the duty. If they can be induced to do so, and really to perform it, they may be tried. The Chief Commissioner also suggests Schoolmasters.

4. The provision for requiring security will not be very rigorously exacted at first till the system is established; and under any circumstances property belonging to, or rent-free lands held by, the Notaries will be sufficient security, as will be the personal security of relatives and others possessed of such property or land.

5. The Tehseeldars will be required to supervise and encourage the registration.

6. The whole system must of course be for the present considered experimental, and it may be necessary to make alterations in the detail, from time to time, before we settle down into a final system. I shall be very glad to receive all suggestions.

7. It is comparatively little an object to provide more easy registry for important and detailed written documents. My object is principally to provide the means of recording agreements of the simplest character, and I would look very much, as the principal duty of the Notary, to the record of verbal agreements, of which he would make a note in the simplest and briefest form. I should like that when a man borrows five rupees of another, or pays five rupees which he has borrowed; or when a man agrees to do a certain work, or enters into any other simple contract, instead of calling in a writer, or himself writing a hopelessly illegible deed, the parties should go before the Notary, who should in the fewest words note the agreement in his book in the method laid down in the rules.

8. Whatever fees are fixed, they will be only a maximum, and the Notary will be at liberty and encouraged to charge any cheaper rates which he may find to pay by attracting customers. If the practice once takes root, I should hope that agreements may be simply noted for the smallest possible payment.

9. The Chief Commissioner adds his authority to mine for directing that local Officers, besides explaining the advantages afforded by the new Limitation Law, should

also impress upon the people that in practice unregistered documents and agreements will be considered, as they are, extremely untrustworthy, and of little weight in Court; that when there is such facility for registration, its absence will always be weighed against the alleged agreement, and in fact that all classes living near a Public Notary, are enjoined and urged to register their agreements. Care should, however, be taken that this advice does not wear the air of such compulsion as to inspire distrust, and it should not be urgently pressed on those who live remote from any Registration Officer. The great object will be to introduce the general use of this system at and about the place where each office is successively established.

10. I will make an arrangement to have registration books, in the form suggested by Colonel Abbott, made up in the Lucknow Jail, whence they will be supplied on reasonable terms. The first book may be charged in the Contingent Bill, subsequent books will be paid for by the Notary.

11. I beg that a Return may, as soon as possible, be submitted, showing the places where Notary Offices are established, and the persons who are appointed. Details should be given regarding each Notary, and the position and character of the place should be explained. Supplementary returns should be sent as new offices are from time to time established, as I hope they will be.

* 12. For the present, I refrain from going into further details, but again commend the experiment to your good offices.

13. I should like two or three Notaries to be at once established in the city. You suggested trying the system there, and I thoroughly concur with you. Perhaps it may there be tried better than anywhere else. The city duplicates should be filed in the Sudder Office, instead of in the Tehseel.

14. I beg the favor of your having books, on the plan suggested by you, made up in the Lucknow Jail. I think they might be like the long Banker's books, which will admit of the three slips, with division marks.

I have honor to be, &c.,
G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

RULES FOR PUBLIC NOTARIES.

1. Qualified and trustworthy persons will be appointed Public Notaries in towns, bazars, and places of resort of the rural population. If possible, there will be at least three or four such Notary Officers in each Tehseel. Notaries will be nominated by the Deputy Commissioners, and the sanction of the Commissioner will be required to each nomination.

---

* To Commissioner of Lucknow only.

2. They will be required to give security for good conduct, either in their own property or by others. Amount of security will be fixed according to circumstances, when we see how far the appointments are sought for by responsible people.

3. They will be remunerated by fees. The rates are fixed experimentally at 2 annas for every deed up to Rs. 10; 4 annas, up to Rs. 50; 8 annas, up to Rs. 100; and 8 annas for every additional Rs. 100; 4 annas being charged for social contracts, etc., not expressed in money; one anna per page will also be charged for copying all documents exceeding half a page.

4. Notaries will fix their offices at places to be approved by the Deputy Commissioner, and they will conduct their business publicly at specified hours.

5. The Notary will register all agreements and transactions, either written or verbal, provided either the transaction has taken place, or one of the parties is resident within the Notary's circle, and provided that the subject of the agreement does not exceed in amount or value Company's Rupees 500.

6. In case of verbal agreements, he will first reduce their substance to writing, in the most concise terms, as "A receives from B 25 rupees in my presence, and agrees to repay in one year, with interest at one per cent. per mensem;" or "A agrees to marry his daughter Motee to B at the end of three years," and he will obtain the attestation of the parties to the correctness of the agreement.

7. Parties who have long deeds will have the option of reciting the contents in brief, and registering the same, in the same way as a verbal agreement by a note of the Notary.

8. No deed or agreement will be registered by a Public Notary in which the parties who bind themselves do not appear. An agent who has power to act for a Banking Firm may sign an agreement as he would in his own shop, but his own name also should be stated, as "Buldeo Dass and Co. per Gunesh Gomashta." No Mookhtarnama or other special power to execute the agreement will be admitted.

9. The Notary will be held personally responsible for the identity of the parties, which he must ascertain before registering.

10. The entry respecting all agreements in excess of Rupees 20, is to be attested by two respectable witnesses (besides the Notary), whose names are to be entered in his book with their signatures or marks. They are to sign in presence of the obligors and of one another.

11. On the original agreement, when it is in writing, or on the note made by the Notary when it is verbal, the Notary will mark the date, time, and place of registration, and the number in his book, and will return the paper certified with his seal and signature to the party or parties.

12. He will register the same in full in his book, and make a duplicate copy for deposit in the Tehseel.

13. For this purpose bound and paged books will be supplied from the Deputy Commissioner's Office. They will contain two detachable slips, thus:

Copy to remain for Record.	*Copy for Tehseel.*	*Original Note.*

On one of which will be written the substance of agreement to be torn off and given to the parties; on another, copy for transmission to the Tehseel; while on the remaining portion, the copy for record will be made.

14. The duplicate copies will be transmitted to, and filed in, the Tehseel each month. As soon as they are filed, the Tehseeldar will write his name across each page, and paste them in a book.

15. In every Registry the name of the parties, name of their fathers, age, residence, caste, and profession must be stated so clearly as to leave no doubt of their identity.

16. The Registers shall always be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one anna.

G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 51 OF 1860.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 24th March, 1860.

DURING my late tour, I have enquired into the mode in which the new Registration Rules have been carried out. There is much difference in the degree to which effect has been given to them in different districts. The fact is, that in the present stage very much depends on individual officers. We have not yet been able to settle and put in absolute force, without exceptions or discretion, rules for compulsory registration, but we desire, as far as possible, to induce and force every one to register, and hope thus to form the habits and prepare the minds of the people for absolutely compulsory laws. These last require very great care and consideration, and upon the whole it has been thought best to postpone any such proposal till we see a little more of the present system, I would, therefore, again impress upon district Officers, how much this great social experiment depends on their exertions.

2. I am satisfied with the arrangements which have been made for the appointment of a good many Notaries in several districts, and I trust that the others will not be long

behind, and that in all, the number of Notaries and operation of the system will be gradually, and not slowly, extended. My hope will be to find it very widely established when I return from leave. The returns already received show that in Seetapore and Oonao the system had been very speedily introduced before the end of last year, and at Gonda, Captain Ross has established in the bazar of the town a model Notary, whose office, signboard, and general appearance and arrangements are unexceptionable, and who seems to be highly popular. If my office had photographic means, I would send him round for example.

3. Very great care must be taken in regard to the identification of the persons who bind themselves by registry. Although the new rules did not go into great detail, it is understood that all the precautions used under the old registry rules are to be borne in mind, and the Notaries are to be held strictly responsible that they fully satisfy themselves of the identity of the parties. I assume that in very petty transactions the temptation to great corruption will not be so much as to render necessary cumbrous forms ; but the notaries are to be made quite to understand that they are never to say that they registered a man's name as he gave it and know nothing about him. The great advantage of their local position and knowledge is their facility for identifying persons, and ascertaining the genuineness of agreements, etc., if they only act in good faith. They must, therefore, satisfy themselves, in any way they can, of the identity. In larger cases the registry is always to be also attested by two respectable witnesses. And if no responsible person is found who knows a man by sight, there must be, at least, some clue and chain of identification ; and in these larger cases this must be noted. For instance, if a man cannot find any known and respectable person who knows him by sight, he may find some other persons who know him, who again are known to the Notary or to the neighbouring residents.

4. It should be understood that the rules do not require that *both* parties to a transaction should appear to register. The obligors only need appear, that is, the persons who bind themselves. For instance, when a man borrows money, he must attest the obligation ; the man who lends need not do so ; but if two parties make a contract involving mutual obligations, they must both attest it.

5. In the case of women of consideration and such special cases, it might be permitted that the Notary should, on receipt of a double fee, go to the house to make special attestation, each such case being specially reported to the Tehseeldar or Sudder Office ; and a list of all such special registrations, giving the names and nature of the deed, but not particulars, being conspicuously hung up for six months both in the Notaries' office and in the Tehseel or Sudder, thus:

List of Special Registries.

DATE.	NAME OF OBLIGORS.	SUBJECT.	PLACE OF REGISTRY.
March 15th, 1860	Mussumat Luchoo and Khan Mahomed	Marriage and deed of dower ...	House of Makun Buksh, father of Mussumat Luchoo.
March 20th, 1860	Begum Tajdar Bahow	Transfer of Government Promissory Notes	House of Tajdar Bahow.

6. It would be a good thing that parties using seals should be invited and required to register model impressions of them.

7. The notaries may, with advantage, use seals in addition to (not instead of) their signatures, and it would be a good thing that they should bring in their seals and destroy them periodically, say after three years' use, and record the impressions of new ones in the Tehseel, or Sudder.

8. It appears to be easy enough to obtain the registry of deeds for the transfer of real property and such transactions. The grand difficulty is to obtain the registry of ordinary loans. Yet these are, of all transactions, those which it is most desirable and simple to register in this easy way. Every loan taken by a cultivator, and every settlement of accounts should, I think, be registered by the local Notary. I trust that every endeavour will be used to force this practice. Money-lenders should be especially told that their alleged settlements of accounts are worth nothing whatever unless registered, and that when a balance is struck, the debtors must go before the Notary. They must also keep regular Day-books as well as Ledgers. All regular loans should be registered when there is a running account on a large scale and frequent transactions by cheques, etc., the balance might be registered once a year.

9. All social contracts should be registered as much as possible. When there is no specified sum of money in question, the Notaries may register as if it was under Rupees 500.

G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 734.

FROM

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,

To

CHARLES CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Dated Lucknow, the 17th December, 1860.

SIR,

WHEN several rules of Civil Procedure which had been introduced into the Punjab were proposed for example in Oude, it was objected to that which rendered compulsory the registration of all bonds for rupees 50 and upwards, that the machinery for registration was deficient, and that if it were sufficient, it would be as important to register small bonds as great ones. Indeed, while the interests of small people are as important as those of great people, the deeds on which the rights of the former rest are much more liable to doubt and fraud.

2. Under the circumstances stated, the Government (paragraph 6 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 5109, dated 19th August, 1859) sanctioned the delay of compulsory registration, but particularly requested that early attention should be given to that important subject.

3. To remedy the deficiency of the machinery of registration, our system of rural registration was devised, and has now a long way progressed, sufficiently so, I think, to show its entire feasibility—good and fit men are found to undertake the duty. I have talked to many persons throughout the Province, and find that they have no apprehension of fraud or practical difficulty, and in many places the number of transactions registered is so large, and the system has taken such root, that it may be considered to have been well tested. There is only one drawback, the usual neglect of the ordinary population, especially those of rural districts, to take an active step, such as registration, till some direct influence is used to induce them to do so. In consequence of this, the registration not being compulsory, the number of registries does not every where become so large as it might be, and fit persons do not find it worth their while to accept or retain office in out-of-the-way rural tracts, where they might bring the advantage of registry home to the doors of all.

4. It seems to me then that the time has come when the system being well established in the populous centres and considerable towns, we may, with advantage, make one more step in advance, by which both the number of deeds registered would be every where increased and the means of position of the registrars raised, and likewise it would become possible to extend the system into more rural parts.

5. The great objection to compulsory registration in general, has, I think, been this, that if not really and fully carried out, the effect must be to invalidate large propor-

tion of the deeds on which the transactions of the country are in fact founded, and in the absence of sufficient machinery, this was an overwhelming objection. But now not only have we devised the machinery, but there is another consideration which weighs still more with me. It is this. By the new Stamp Act, the use of stamps for deeds is rendered compulsory, and deeds executed without stamps are shut out of Court and invalid. It seems to me that every man who can understand and act on the Stamp Act by procuring a stamp of the right value and executing his deed thereupon can, and will, understand and act upon the much more simple rule which should make registration also compulsory, and that if the absence of the one makes the deed invalid, it can be no great evil to apply the same rule to the other.

6. I would therefore beg to propose that we should not only now introduce the delayed Punjab rule of compulsory registration, but that we should go further, and should require the registration of all written deeds, except receipts under rupees 10, which are exempted from stamp. Unregistered bonds are already by the Limitation Rules put in the same footing as parole debts, but I would exclude them as evidence if not registered; to make the matter simple, I would rule that exactly the same disqualifications are to apply to unregistered as to unstamped deeds, as explained to local Officers in my Circular No. 182, dated 10th Instant, copy of which was submitted with my No. 722 of the same date.

7. I trust this proposal will meet with favor; I would give two months' notice of the new rule, and meantime with the prospect of increased business arising from compulsory registration, the number of Notaries might be greatly increased, and the whole system would receive much impulse and development.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 101.

FROM

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,

TO

C. CURRIE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Dated Lucknow, the 6th February, 1861.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 15, dated 3rd January, regarding compulsory registration, I beg to enclose a statement showing the number of rural Registration Offices in each district of the Province. It will be observed, that there are, on an average, about 13 to each district, or 3·71 to each Tehseel, the result of which I take to be that

there is already such an office in almost all considerable places, and ordinarily within say five miles of every man in town or country. Should registration be rendered compulsory, new offices would at once be opened in every place in which there is a demand for one.

2. I would render obligatory the registration of all the following documents for which stamps are required:

Deed of sales, mortgage or lease, bonds or engagements of any kind for the payment of money.

Contracts for performance of any specific acts, or settlement of any property, as of marriage, to build a house, etc., etc.

Deeds of partnership and partition.

Powers of Attorney.

3. And acting on the Chief Commissioner's suggestion, I now propose to exempt from the obligation to register—

Receipts.

Drafts and bills of exchange, as well as all papers for which stamps are not required.

4. I trust the proposal, as now amended, will be accepted and sanctioned, and that the measure may be carried out without delay.

5. With reference to your last paragraph, I annex copy of a letter from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, from which it will be seen that information is not to be expected from thence for a long time to come, and I may add, that as there are no rural offices in the Punjab, even when it does come, a year or two hence, it will hardly be a guide to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

General Statement of Notaries employed in the Province of Oudh.

Number of Notaries.			Number of Notaries.			Number of Notaries.			Number of Notaries.			
Lucknow Division.			Baiswara Division.			Baraitch Division.			Khyrabad Division.			REMARKS.
Lucknow.	Oonao.	Dureabad.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpore.	Pertabghur.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Baraitch.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	* Includes the city.
26*	10	11	16	18	12	7	9	7	13	13	14	156

Appendix B.

RULES FOR TRIAL BY JURY IN THE CITY OF LUCKNOW.

I. A general list of all persons, of all classes fitted to serve on Juries, will be made, and they will serve in rotation. Only the Chief Commissioner, his Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, and Government Officers holding Judicial appointments, will be exempted.

(NOTE.—The income tax lists may furnish a basis.)

II. Persons of superior condition and respectability will be specially marked, and these will form the Special Jury List, and will serve on Special Juries, also in rotation. They will be exempted from serving on Common Juries.

III. The professions and trades of Jurymen will be marked, and, on particular occasion, the Judge may select from any calling a Special Jury of Experts.

IV. For ordinary trials, Common Juries will be summoned. For trials of particular magnitude or importance, or in which the parties may show sufficient ground and are willing to bear the expense, Special Juries will be summoned.

In cases involving questions depending on peculiar professional skill and knowledge, a Jury of Experts may be summoned.

Juries will ordinarily consist of not less than five persons.

V. Juries will be taken according to a regular roster in the following manner, so that each man may know when he is liable to serve, but it may not be known beforehand what Jurymen are to serve on each case.

A certain number of Jurymen following the order of the roster, say 25, will, a reasonable time beforehand, be warned for service for each half month during which the court will sit, and the Moonserim will ascertain that they are alive and available for service, and if not, will make up the number by going down the general list, but except in case of absence (prior to warning), or absolute incapacity from severe illness, no one will be excused without the special order of the Judge on sufficient cause shown.

From the List of Jurymen warned for each half month, Juries for each particular trial will be taken by lot, and they will be warned for immediate attendance, not less than four hours, before the time appointed for trial. If several Juries are appointed for the same day, any accidental deficiency in one may be made up (again by lot) from

the others, but if not then, to prevent accidents, two or three in excess of the actual number required may be summoned, and if not wanted, will be dismissed at once.

VI. Every Juryman failing to attend when summoned, will be punished as for contempt of Court.

VII. Jurymen will receive the following remuneration (to be charged to costs) for each day's actual sitting upon a trial :

Common Jurors	...	As. 8 per diem.
Special Jurors	...	Rs. 2 per diem.

VIII. The Judge will allow challenges to the Jurymen for cause, and may, ordinarily, allow as far as one or two challenges without being very particular about proof of cause. Indeed, when the parties are of the same class, such challenges may be almost peremptory. But in case of parties of different classes, he will be careful that one party is not allowed to eliminate one element so as to leave a one-sided Jury. And in all cases, the Judge will be careful that no Jury is by accident too one-sided, and will, in such cases, exercise the right of excluding persons called, and go on to draw more names till he has a fair Jury. For instance, if a man is sued in a doubtful case by a money-lender, and the Jury, as called, turn out to be all money-lenders, he may exclude the last-called names and go on till he gets fair persons whose sympathies are not all on one side.

IX. For the present, Jury trials will ordinarily be held in the Court of the Civil Judge, or if, with his sanction, cases in subordinate Courts are so tried, the Jury will be taken from his Service List for the period.

X. The Judge will exercise his discretion in deciding which cases are to be tried by Jury, with reference to the nature of the case and the wishes and convenience of the parties.

He will be very particular that the issues have been sifted, and irreconcilable questions of fact fit for decision by a Jury found, before a trial by Jury is appointed ; that when it is appointed, the issues to be decided are very clearly put and made as few, brief, and simple as possible, and that great care is taken to secure the attendance of the parties and witnesses, and make every arrangement, so that there may be no delay or inconvenience.

XI. A convenient and comfortable Jury-box, in a good position for hearing and seeing, and protected from the approach of out-siders, will be constructed. And as the trial proceeds, the Judge will take care that the Jurors hear and understand all that passes, and that every opportunity and encouragement is given to them to put to witnesses all the questions which occur to them. Ordinarily, it will be, under present circumstances, desirable that at the conclusion of the trial and before decision, an oppor-

tunity should be given to the Jury, if they wish it, to call up any witnesses again, and to put to them any questions they desire in their own way.

XII. When the evidence is closed, the Judge will shortly recapitulate it to the Jury, and will charge them, explaining where the doubtful points lie, and what it especially rests with them to decide. He will make a note of important directions contained in his charge.

XIII. The Jury will then be called on to deliver their verdict. If they agree in the box, the Judge will take it at once. If they doubt or disagree, they will retire to a room provided for the purpose, and from which all other persons will be excluded, and will there consider their verdict. All documents and papers connected with the case may be given to them.

As soon as the Jury agree, their verdict will be taken by the Judge at any time. If they disagree, a verdict will not be taken till they have been shut up for two hours, in order that opportunity of argument may be given to the minority. After two hours, a verdict of the majority may be taken. In such case the numbers shall be recorded as 4 to 1, or 3 to 2.

XIV. Such verdict will be final, except in very special cases for specific cause shown. And in such case it will only be in the power of the Civil Judge (and of no lower Officer) to admit a new trial by another Jury.

XV. The Judge will decide on the effect in law of the findings of the Jury, and will enter up the record accordingly.

JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE;
LUCKNOW,
The 14th February, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 96.

FROM

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH,

TO

THE CIVIL JUDGE, LUCKNOW.

Dated Lucknow, the 5th February, 1861.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 24, dated the 26th Ultimo, on the subject of the trial of cases by Jury, and to make the following observations.

2. The Members of the Chamber of Commerce should be treated as Commercial Experts only in Judicial matters.

3. Hindoos and Mahomedans can, and ought to be associated as jurors, and there should not, I think, be any sub-division of classes in the lists.

4. I would try to do without a Vernacular Record of Evidence at present. It would too much lengthen the proceedings.

5. The rules referred to in your 8th paragraph, do not affect arbitration, which may also be adopted in many cases, and is to be encouraged.

6. With reference to the directions issued to the Moonserim, I beg to point out that the duty of adding names to the lists must not be left to him, but that the lists must be as general as a census. I would procure the Income Tax Lists, and take all above the condition or rank of manual labour. I altogether object to the classified lists, it sins against the essence of the rules. I wish all classes to be taken together, mohullah by mohullah.

7. As regards the selection by the Moonserim of one of the Amlah to report names of suitable persons, I beg to say, that there is to be a regular roster, and no selection.

8. You will be good enough to get the lists prepared as quickly as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 121.

FROM

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH,

TO

THE CIVIL JUDGE, LUCKNOW.

Dated Lucknow, the 14th February, 1860.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter, No. 30, dated 11th Instant, enclosing a Jury List of Christians, I beg to observe as follows:

The principle is, that all are to serve together, and the lists should be made out according to locality, not according to class. But as our European law is so different, I think it will be desirable for the present, in cases between Europeans, to have a jury exclusively European, and such Europeans may receive a special remuneration as Experts. Further, in consideration of the extra duty thus falling on Europeans, I shall not object to the Judge, when he thinks proper, exempting one or two Europeans who may happen to be summoned among a Native Jury. When one party is European and the other Native, there should be a mixed jury.

I think it an advantage that the roster will be so large as to fall light on individuals. But if it is such, that a man will not be called on to serve more than once a year, I shall not think that too much. All persons in good circumstances should be included. If you do not think this line sufficiently clear, I shall be glad to know what test you propose. I think the payment of not less than rupees 4 income tax a very good one.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

No. 87.

FROM

E. G. FRASER, ESQUIRE,
Civil Judge,

To

G. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Dated Lucknow, the 21st March, 1861.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence regarding preparation of Jury Lists, I beg to report that the 4-rupee rate of Tax has given nearly 20,000 names.

2. This being still vastly beyond our wants, I would beg that the line may be drawn at 8 or 10 Rupees, and the lists re-constructed accordingly.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) E. G. FRASER,
Civil Judge.

No. 294.

FROM

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH,

To

THE CIVIL JUDGE, LUCKNOW.

Dated Lucknow, the 3rd April, 1861.

SIR,

IN the 2nd paragraph of your letter, No. 87, dated 21st Ultimo, regarding the preparation of Jury Lists, you request that the line may be drawn at 8 or 10 Rupees and the lists re-constructed accordingly. In reply, I beg to say, that I approve of this being done.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix C.

CIVIL STATEMENT. I.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Original Suits in the District and City District Courts of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Number of Cases.				Number of Cases disposed of												
							In favor of Plaintiff.												
							By Trial.		By Confession.										
Number.	Division.	District.	No. of Cases pending at the close of last Year.	No. of Cases on the File.	Received by Transfer.	Total No. of Cases on the File.	In full.	In part.	In full.	In part.	In favor of Defendant.	By Razeenama.	By non-Suit.	Struck off on default.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the Year.	Average No. of Days for each Suit.	Remarks.
1		City District 1860	179	1877	...	2056	344	371	253	121	376	291	23	140	22	1919	115	31·8	
2	Lucknow.	Lucknow ... 1859	21	1843	9	1873	328	282	207	110	341	219	8	145	30	1640	203	26·20	
		1860	6	276	19	301	50	38	35	25	51	68	2	9	12	278	11	26·80	
3		Durriabad ... 1859	...	162	37	199	28	29	13	10	40	21	...	7	32	148	19	20·62	
		1860	19	481	1	501	68	88	70	40	128	57	13	13	13	477	11	17·38	
4		Oonao 1859	...	149	2	151	50	17	4	3	37	18	1	7	...	136	15	34·08	
		1860	15	351	2	368	74	88	14	10	70	58	8	31	7	353	8	18·28	
		Total ... 1859	21	2154	48	2223	406	328	224	122	418	258	9	159	62	1924	237	26·96	
		1860	40	1108	22	1170	192	214	119	75	249	183	23	53	32	1108	30	20·82	
		Difference ...	+19	−1046	−26	−1053	−214	−114	−105	−47	−169	−75	+14	−106	−30	−816	−207	−6·14	
5	Khyrabad.	Seetapore ... 1859	...	129	1	130	28	33	6	2	13	29	...	16	...	127	3	27·13	
		1860	3	290	3	296	76	50	31	12	18	45	2	55	...	289	7	25·78	
6		Hurdui ... 1859	...	137	1	138	18	13	12	20	12	27	...	21	...	123	15	25·02	
		1860	15	506	...	521	103	100	52	38	91	65	30	36	...	515	6	17·59	
7		Mahomdee... 1859	...	147	...	147	14	38	18	11	10	30	7	6	1	134	12	28·20	
		1860	12	363	...	375	52	61	86	31	11	81	22	23	1	367	7	26·17	
		Total ... 1859	...	413	2	415	60	84	36	33	35	86	7	43	1	384	30	26·78	
		1860	30	1159	3	1192	231	211	169	81	120	191	54	114	1	1171	20	23·18	
		Difference ...	+30	+746	+1	+777	+171	+127	+133	+48	+85	+105	+47	+71	...	+ 788	−10	−3·60	
8	Baiswara.	Sultanpore ... 1859	...	178	...	178	34	24	26	23	8	27	2	24	1	168	9	32·40	
		1860	9	479	...	488	78	77	78	29	63	86	24	34	...	469	19	18·98	
9		Roy Bareilly 1859	...	106	2	108	25	12	12	5	10	15	2	19	2	100	6	38·10	
		1860	6	296	...	302	28	27	54	63	53	50	4	4	9	283	10	20·58	
10		Pertabgurh... 1859	...	135	57	192	12	9	24	9	10	34	...	4	66	102	24	47·42	
		1860	24	162	26	212	20	26	20	18	22	53	1	4	40	164	8	49·92	
		Total ... 1859	...	419	59	478	71	45	62	37	28	76	4	47	69	370	39	39·20	
		1860	39	937	26	1002	126	130	152	110	138	189	29	42	49	916	37	29·82	
		Difference ...	+39	+518	−33	+524	+55	+85	+90	+73	+110	+113	+25	−5	−20	+ 546	−2	−9·38	
11	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ... 1859	2	243	...	245	83	18	27	10	21	34	23	16	1	232	12	21·89	
		1860	12	476	...	488	187	64	32	16	64	63	2	40	...	468	20	10·93	
12		Gonda ... 1859	...	196	...	196	25	19	20	24	16	58	5	17	1	184	11	19·64	
		1860	11	641	...	652	70	106	176	82	101	75	21	7	8	638	6	19·45	
13		Baraitch ... 1859	...	138	...	138	22	13	21	4	18	25	...	10	...	113	25	20·12	
		1860	24	360	...	384	38	58	98	32	78	34	9	27	...	374	10	19·51	
		Total ... 1859	2	577	...	579	130	50	68	38	55	117	28	43	2	529	48	20·55	
		1860	47	1477	...	1524	295	228	306	130	243	172	32	74	8	1480	36	16·63	
		Difference ...	+45	+900	...	+945	+165	+178	+238	+92	+188	+55	+4	+ 31	+ 6	+ 951	−12	−3·92	
		Grand Total 1859	23	3563	109	3695	667	507	390	230	536	537	48	292	134	3207	354	28·37	
		1860	235	6558	51	6944	1186	1154	999	517	1126	1026	161	423	112	6594	238	24·45	
		Difference ...	+312	+2995	−58	+3249	+521	+647	+609	+187	+590	+489	+113	+131	−22	+3387	−116	−3·92	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May, 1861.

N. B.—The Total in column 17 is exclusive of Transfers.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. II.

Statement of Suits settled by Arbitration in the Divisions and City District Court of the Province of Oudh, during the Years 1859 and 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Unreservedly Confirmed.	Partially Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Lucknow.	City District ... 1860	141	4	6	151	
2		Lucknow ... 1859	86	2	4	92	
		1860	20	1	...	21	
3		Durriabad ... 1859	17	...	2	19	
		1860	43	2	3	48	
4		Oonao ... 1859	5	2	...	7	
		1860	20	...	...	20	
		Total ... 1859	108	4	6	118	
		1860	83	3	3	89	
		Difference... ...	— 25	— 1	— 3	— 29	
5	Khyrabad.	Seetapore ... 1859	18	4	...	22	
		1860	23	8	4	35	
6		Hurdui ... 1859	8	...	0	8	
		1860	72	3	1	76	
7		Mahomdee ... 1859	18	4	1	23	
		1860	18	4	1	23	
		Total .. 1859	44	8	1	53	
		1860	113	15	6	134	
		Difference	+ 69	— 7	+ 5	+ 81	
8	Baiswara.	Sultanpore ... 1859	4	7	1	12	
		1860	34	1	4	39	
9		Roy Bareilly 1859	3	...	...	3	
		1860	14	6	...	20	
10		Pertabgurh 1859	6	1	1	8	
		1860	5	...	2	7	
		Total ... 1859	13	8	2	23	
		1860	53	7	6	66	
		Difference... ...	+ 40	+ 1	+ 4	+ 43	
11	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ... 1859	8	...	4	12	
		1860	19	1	...	20	
12		Gonda 1859	16	11	...	27	
		1860	16	2	2	20	
13		Baraitch ... 1859	3	...	...	3	
		1860	43	2	...	45	
		Total ... 1859	27	11	4	42	
		1860	78	5	2	85	
		Difference... ...	+ 51	— 6	— 2	+ 43	
		Grand Total ... 1859	192	31	13	236	
		1860	468	34	23	525	
		Difference... ...	+ 276	+ 3	+10	+289	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 23rd May, 1860.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. III.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Appeals, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Court of Deputy Commissioner and City District.												Court of Commissioners.												Court of Judicial Commissioner.												Date of Oldest Case pending.
			Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.			Disposed of.						Pending on 31st December.	Percentage of Reversals to Cases tried.	Average number of Days taken in each Case.	Date of Oldest Case pending.	Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.			Disposed of.						Pending on 31st December.	Percentage of Reversals to Cases tried.	Average number of Days taken in each Case.	Date of Oldest Case Pending.	Pending at the Close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.			Disposed of.						Pending on 31st Dec.	Average duration of each Appeal from date of institution.	Average duration of each Appeal from date of receipt of proceedings.	Percentage of Reversals to Appeals tried.	
				Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for re-investigation.	Total.						Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for re-investigation.	Total.					Appeals.	Cases called for.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for re-investigation.	Total.					
1		City District ... 1860	18	111	...	129	...	78	3	6	34	121	8	2·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	26	64	4	14·22	8·62	5·48	Remanded for re-trial 2nd January 1861.
2	Lucknow	1859	...	164	...	164	...	105	6	3	32	146	18	4·10	...	...	...	97	...	97	...	51	9	4	26	90	7	10·00	...	...	...	17	...	17	4	6	...	3	2	15	2	32·86	21·53	...	* 29th December 1859, disposed of on the 12th January 1860.
		1860	...	25	...	25	...	10	8	2	5	25	...	32·00	...	...	7	4	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	2	38	...	40	7	15	2	8	8	40	...	13·30	7·47	5	
3	Durriabad	1859	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	9	...	1·	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	104	97	...	
		1860	...	23	9	32	...	18	4	...	15	32	...	12·50	...	...	...	13	1	14	2	5	2	...	5	14	...	14·28	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	69	59	...	
4	Oonao	1859	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	...	11	...	11	...	7	2	...	1	10	1	20·00	...	...	...	15	...	17	...	10	1	...	5	16	1	6·25	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	11·56	4·5	...	
		Total 1859	...	175	...	175	...	112	6	3	36	157	18	3·82	...	...	...	105	6	111	...	60	9	5	28	102	9	8·82	...	...	...	19	...	19	5	6	...	3	3	17	2	42·41	30·41	...	
		1860	...	59	9	68	...	30	14	2	21	67	1	20·89	...	...	9	32	1	42	2	19	3	...	10	34	8	8·82	...	...	2	41	1	44	8	16	2	9	9	44	...	14·50	8·33	7·47	
		Difference...	...	116	9	107	...	82	8	1	15	90	17	17·07	...	...	9	73	5	69	2	41	6	5	18	68	1	...	...	...	2	22	1	25	3	10	2	6	6	27	2	27·99	21·88	7·47	
5	Khyrabad	Seetapore 1859	...	9	...	9	...	7	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	...	25	1	26	...	16	1	0	3	26	...	3·84	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Hurdui	1859	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	...	18	...	18	...	9	6	1	2	18	...	33·33	...	...	...	14	...	14	5	4	...	...	3	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	
7	Mahomdee	1859	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	...	1	1	4	1	7	2	10·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	18	1	8	2	3	4	18	...	13·51	...	...	...	6	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	17	4·83	...	
		Total 1859	...	12	...	12	...	9	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	...	9	1	4	1	13	2	7·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	...	46	1	47	...	27	7	7	6	47	...	15·21	...	...	2	37	...	39	10	12	2	4	9	37	2	9·67	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	7	...	14·71	4·28	...	
		Difference...	...	34	1	35	...	18	7	6	4	35	...	15·21	...	...	2	28	6	24	10	5	1	...	8	24	...	1·98	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	7	...	14·71	4·28	...	
8	Rohwara.	Sultanpore 1859	...	5	...	5	...	3	1	1	...	5	...	20·00	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	11	...	...	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	...	38	2	40	...	21	8	3	6	38	2	21·05	...	...	1	18	...	19	...	12	3	...	2	17	2	17·64	...	...	...	5	...	5	2	1	...	1	...	4	1+	15·75	6·75	...	+ 4th July 1860, disposed of 9th January 1861.
9		Roy Bareilly 1859	...	7	...	7	...	4	1	...	1	6	1	16·66	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	1	27	...	28	...	13	3	1	11	28	...	10·71	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	5	1	...	1	7	1	14·28	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	
10		Pertabgurh 1859	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	1	...	
		1860	...	9	1	10	...	4	...	1	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	7	2	...	1	10	...	20·00	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	26	7	...	
		Total 1859	...	15	...	15	...	10	2	1	1	14	1	14·28	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	13	...	...	8	21	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	1	...	
		1860	1	74	3	78	...	38	11	5	21	75	3	14·66	...	...	1	36	...	37	...	24	6	...	4	34	3	17·60	...	...	...	7	...	7	3	2	...	1	...	6	1	15	5·83	...	
		Difference...	1	59	3	63	...	28	9	4	20	61	2	0·38	...	...	1	14	...	15	...	11	6	...	4	13	2	17·64	...	...	...	6	...	6	2	2	...	1	...	5	1	12	4·83	...	
11	Baraitch.	Fyzabad 1859	...	8	...	8	...	5	1	1	...	7	1	14·28	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	10	...	...	3	13	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	...	1	....	4	...	6·75	1	...	
		1860	1	42	...	43	...	19	4	14	4	41	2	9·75	...	...	1	15	1	17	...	12	3	1	1	17	...	17·64	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	9·50	2·50	...	
12		Gonda 1859	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	50·00	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	6	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	...	34	...	34	...	20	8	2	3	33	1	24·24	...	...	1	16	7	24	...	18	...	...	4	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13		Baraitch 1859	...	10	...	10	...	3	2	...	1	6	4	33·33	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	3	1	5	...	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1860	4	22	...	26	...	12	10	1	3	26	...	38·46	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	15	4	1	2	22	...	18·18	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	29·50	26	50	
		Total 1859	...	20	...	20	...	9	4	1	1	15	5	26·66	...	...	...	16	11	27	...	16	1	3	5	25	2	4·00	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	6·75	1	...	
		1860	5	98	...	103	...	51	22	17	10	100	3	22·00	...	...	2	53	8	63	...	45	7	2	7	61	2	6·47	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	19·50	14·25	50	
		Difference...	5	78	...	83	...	42	18	16	9	85	2	4·66	...	...	2	37	3	36	...	29	6	1	2	36	...	7·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	12·75	13·25	50	
		Grand Total 1859	...	222	...	222	...	140	12	6	40	198	24	6·06	...	...	...	152	23	175	...	96	11	12	42	161	14	0·83	...	...	...	24	...	24	8	7	4	...	3	22	2	35·22	23·72	...	
		1860	24	338	13	425	...	224	57	37	92	410	15	13·90	...	...	14	138	9	181	12	100	18	6	30	166	15	10·84	...	...	2	227	1	230	31	125	21	13	35	224	5	14·41	8·52	5·35	
		Difference...	24	166	13	203	...	84	45	31	52	212	9	7·84	...	...	14	6	14	6	12	4	7	6	12	5	1	4·01	...	...	2	203	1	206	23	118	17	13	32	202	3	20·81	15·20	5·35	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

PART III.

AVERAGE STATEMENT of Civil Cases disposed of in the Province of Oudh, for the Year 1860.

VALUE OF CASES.	Number of Cases.	Average Value of Suits.	Average Number of Days taken in the disposal of each Case.	Total Cost of Suits.	Average Value of Suits.	Percentage of Cost to Value.
Rupees 1 to 20 ...	2577	11 5 10	7·59	1881 9 0	29293 13 0	6 6 8
„ 20 to 100 ...	2894	47 14 3	11·25	9050 4 0	138598 9 4	6 8 5
„ 100 to 500 ...	819	228 11 1	23·91	11467 13 0	187301 11 5	6 1 11
„ 500 to 5000 ...	276	1355 3 7	32·90	21633 12 0	374041 14 4	5 12 7
Above „ 5000	28	26492 9 2	46·80	13048 12 0	741792 2 3	1 12 0
Total ...	6594	223 1 4	24·45	57082 2 0	1471028 2 7	3 14 1

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. IV.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Averages and Proportions of Original Suits in the Divisions and Civil Court of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					Time.				Percentage.									Value and Costs.					
Number.	Division.	District.	Total Number of Cases on the File.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Total Number of days taken in the Decision of Original Suits disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Average Number of days taken in each Case disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Longest time a Suit was pending.	Shortest time a Suit was pending.	Cases disposed of on Confession of Judgment to Total Number decided.	Decreed in full to Total Number of Decrees.	Cases in favor of Defendant to the Number disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Cases decided by Razeenama to the Number disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Nonsuits and Dismissals in default to the Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Original Suits tried by Tehsildars to the Number disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Original Suits tried by Deputy Commissioners and Assistants to the Number disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Number of Cases pending at the close of the Year to the Number on the File.	Date of Oldest Case pending.	Total Value of Suits.	Total Cost of Suits.	Average Value of each Suit.	Average Cost of each Suit.	Percentage of Cost to Value.	Remarks.
1	...	City District ... 1860	2036	1919	.....	31·31	Not	given	19·48	54·82	19·50	15·16	8·49	...	100·00	5·59	2nd October 1860	903951 14 9	25079 12 0	471 0 10	13 1 0	2 8 2	
2	...	Lucknow ... 1859	1373	1060	.....	26·20	...	...	18·38	57·71	20·41	13·11	9·16	7·42	92·75	10·83	26th May 1859	12014891 10 3	21100 3 6	7918·6 2	12 10 2	0 2 7	
		1860	301	278	.....	26·80	154	3	21·58	57·43	18·34	24·46	3·95	48·20	51·79	3·65	6th September 1860	20353 5 2	1287 14 0	73 3 7	4 10 1	6 5 2	
3	...	Durriabad ... 1859	199	148	.....	20·62	...	...	15·54	51·25	27·02	14·18	4·72	16·21	90·02	9·54	11th November 1859	13179 9 2	732 6 0	89 0 9	4 15 2	5 8 9	
		1860	501	477	.....	17·38	104	1	23·06	51·87	26·83	11·94	5·45	22·22	77·77	2·19	20th November 1860	47713 14 8	2359 0 0	100 0 5	4 15 1	4 15 0	
4	...	Oonao ... 1859	151	136	.....	34·08	...	...	4·41	73·97	27·20	13·23	5·88	8·22	91·17	9·93	10th September 1859	64332 11 3	1637 4 0	473 0 0	12 6 6	2 9 10	
		1860	368	353	.....	18·28	152	1	6·79	47·31	19·83	16·43	11·04	30·87	69·12	2·17	25th September 1860	44600 15 1	2928 6 0	126 5 6	8 4 8	6 9 0	
		Total ... 1859	2223	1944	.....	26·96	...	...	17·70	58·33	21·39	13·20	8·59	8·18	26·66	10·66	26th May 1859	12992403 15 3	23523 13 6	6683 5 4	12 1 7	0 2 10	
		1860	1170	1103	.....	20·82	154	1	17·50	51·83	22·47	16·51	6·85	31·49	68·50	2·64	6th September 1860	112668 2 11	6575 4 0	101 10 11	5 14 11	5 13 4	
		Difference	1053	836	.....	6·14	...	...	·20	6·50	1·08	3·31	1·74	23·31	41·84	8·02	... ...	12879735 12 4	16953 9 6	6581 10 5	6 2 8	5 10 6	
5	...	Seetapore ... 1859	130	127	.....	27·13	...	...	6·29	49·27	10·23	22·83	12·69	38·58	61·41	2·30	21st October 1859	17574 9 9	877 2 0	138 6 1	6 14 6	4 15 10	
		1860	296	289	.....	25·78	152	1	14·87	63·31	6·22	15·57	10·72	33·40	65·39	2·36	28th September 1860	30050 8 8	1981 4 0	104 1 4	6 13 8	9 4 0	
6	...	Hurdui ... 1859	138	123	.....	25·02	...	...	26·01	47·61	9·75	21·95	17·07	50·40	49·59	10·86	1st December 1859	8656 9 8	523 6 0	70 6 0	4 4 8	6 1 7	
		1860	521	515	.....	17·59	122	2	17·47	52·90	17·66	12·62	12·81	75·92	24·07	1·15	26th May 1860	26414 15 4	1702 6 0	51 4 7	3 4 1	6 7 1	
7	...	Mahomdee ... 1859	147	134	.....	28·20	...	...	21·64	39·50	7·46	22·38	9·70	...	100·00	8·16	21st September 1859	37753 5 3	2352 11 0	279 11 0	17 8 0	6 3 8	
		1860	375	367	.....	26·17	112	1	31·79	60·00	2·98	22·01	12·22	8·56	91·03	1·86	22nd August 1860	52306 3 6	2937 13 0	142 2 2	7 15 8	5 9 10	
		Total ... 1859	415	384	.....	26·78	...	...	19·06	45·07	9·11	22·59	13·02	28·90	71·09	7·22	21st September 1859	65389 8 8	3753 3 0	166 10 2	9 12 1	5 13 11	
		1860	1192	1171	.....	23·18	152	1	21·33	57·80	15·66	16·51	14·33	45·04	55·29	1·67	26th May 1860	103801 11 6	6621 7 0	92 13 4	5 10 4	6 1 4	
		Difference	777	787	.....	3·60	...	...	3·37	12·73	5·05	6·88	1·31	16·74	15·80	5·55	... ...	44812 2 10	2863 4 0	73 12 10	4 1 9	0 3 8	
8	...	Sultanpore ... 1859	178	168	.....	32·40	...	...	29·16	56·07	4·76	16·07	15·47	33·33	66·66	5·05	24th August 1859	24275 0 0	1302 14 0	144 7 10	7 12 1	5 5 10	
		1860	488	469	.....	18·98	143	1	22·81	59·54	13·43	18·33	12·36	49·68	50·31	3·89	31st July 1860	90182 9 2	5072 9 0	102 4 8	10 13 0	5 9 11	
9	...	Roy Bareilly ... 1859	108	100	.....	33·01	...	...	17·00	68·51	10·00	15·00	21·00	45·00	57·00	5·55	7th November 1859	10041 7 3	337 0 0	98 7 0	3 5 11	3 5 8	
		1860	302	283	.....	20·58	182	1	41·34	47·67	18·72	17·66	2·82	53·35	46·64	3·31	16th November 1860	23439 14 9	1492 4 0	53 13 2	5 4 4	6 5 10	
10	...	Pertabgurh ... 1859	192	102	.....	47·42	...	...	32·35	66·66	9·80	33·33	3·92	24·50	75·49	12·50	29th July 1859	25041 0 2	1308 2 0	245 8 0	12 13 2	5 3 6	
		1860	212	164	.....	49·92	216	6	23·17	47·61	13·41	32·31	3·04	33·53	66·46	3·77	3rd September 1860	50793 7 10	3135 2 0	340 3 3	19 1 10	5 9 10	
		Total ... 1859	478	370	.....	39·20	...	...	26·75	61·86	7·56	20·54	13·78	34·05	66·48	8·01	29th July 1859	50357 7 5	2943 0 0	160 6 9	7 15 5	4 15 5	
		1860	1002	916	.....	29·82	216	1	28·60	53·66	15·06	20·63	7·75	47·92	52·07	3·69	31st July 1860	169415 15 9	9700 3 0	184 15 2	10 9 5	5 11 7	
		Difference	524	546	.....	·9·38	...	...	1·85	8·20	7·50	0·9	6·03	13·87	14·41	4·32	... ...	119068 8 4	7261 15 0	24 2 6	3 2 1	1 1 2	
11	...	Fyzabad ... 1859	245	232	.....	21·89	...	...	15·94	79·71	9·05	14·65	16·81	...	100·00	4·89	2nd July 1859	37372 9 4	1686 14 0	166 12 0	7 4 7	4 8 3	
		1860	483	468	.....	10·93	159	1	10·25	73·24	13·67	13·46	8·07	15·38	84·61	4·09	10th September 1860	101790 3 5	4711 10 0	217 8 4	10 1 0	4 6 2	
12	...	Gonda ... 1859	196	184	.....	19·64	...	...	23·91	51·13	8·69	31·52	11·05	...	100·00	5·01	20th October 1859	12071 14 0	474 10 0	65 14 0	2 9 3	3 14 10	
		1860	652	638	.....	19·45	159	1	40·43	56·68	15·83	11·75	4·38	...	100·00	0·92	20th October 1860	49963 12 0	3076 8 0	78 5 0	4 11 7	6 2 6	
13	...	Baraitch ... 1859	138	113	.....	20·12	...	...	22·12	71·66	15·92	22·12	8·84	...	100·00	18·11	15th September 1859	6917 5 0	380 12 0	61 3 5	3 5 10	5 8 0	
		1860	384	374	.....	19·51	223	1	34·75	60·17	20·85	9·09	9·62	...	100·00	9·00	4th December 1860	24436 6 3	1317 6 0	65 5 4	3 8 4	5 3 9	
		Total ... 1859	579	529	.....	20·55	...	...	20·03	69·23	10·37	22·11	13·42	...	100·00	8·29	2nd July 1859	56361 12 4	2542 4 0	106 8 8	4 12 10	4 8 1	
		1860	1524	1480	.....	16·63	223	1	29·45	62·66	16·41	11·62	7·16	15·38	95·13	3·90	10th September 1860	176190 5 8	9105 8 0	119 0 9	6 2 5	5 2 6	
		Difference	945	951	.....	3·92	...	...	9·42	6·57	6·04	10·49	6·26	15·38	4·87	6·39	... ...	119828 9 4	6563 4 0	... 12 8 1	1 5 7	0 10 5	
		Total, exclusive of Lucknow City ...	4888	4675	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	567076 3 10	32002 6 0	121 4 9	6 13 6	5 10 3	
		Grand Total ... 1859	3695	3207	.....	28·37	...	...	19·12	58·91	16·55	16·28	10·15	14·65	44·88	9·58	26th May 1859	13172112 11 8	32777 4 6	4091 13 5	10 2 6	0 3 11	
		1860	6044	6594	.....	24·95	223	1	22·98	56·68	17·07	15·55	8·85	38·07	70·40	4·20	26th May 1860	1471028 2 7	57082 2 0	223 1 4	8 10 6	3 14 1	
		Difference	3249	3387	.....	3·92	...	...	3·86	2·23	0·52	0·73	2·30	23·42	25·52	5·38	.....	11701084 9 1	24304 14 6	3858 12 1	1 8 0	3 10 2	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

h

CIVIL STATE

CLASSIFICATION of different descriptions of Original Suits instituted in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	Inheritance under the Hindu Law.	Inheritance under any other Law.	Claims in right of Adoption.	Debts on Bonds or otherwise.	Suits of Bankers or Traders.	Religious Suits connected with Caste, &c.	Claims to Hereditary or Customary Fees.
1		City District ... 1860	9	2	...	...	928	323	...	2
2	Lucknow.	Lucknow ... 1859	7	2	1	...	461	260	...	34
		1860	...	1	...	...	141	20	...	46
3		Durriabad ... 1859	...	...	1	...	115	6	...	20
		1860	...	...	2	...	373	3	1	25
4		Oonao ... 1859	...	...	...	...	77	10	...	11
		1860	1	2	1	...	186	40	2	19
		Total... 1859	7	2	2	...	653	276	...	65
		1860	1	3	3	...	700	63	3	90
		Difference	6	1	1	...	47	213	3	25
5	Khyrabad.	Seetapoor ... 1859	...	...	...	...	76	15	...	3
		1860	1	...	...	...	216	1	...	4
6		Hurdui ... 1859	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	3
		1860	3	4	...	...	275	22	...	25
7		Mahomdee ... 1859	...	...	...	...	90	23	...	1
		1860	...	1	...	...	191	141	...	1
		Total ... 1859	...	...	...	...	252	38	...	7
		1860	4	5	...	...	682	164	...	30
		Difference	4	5	...	...	430	126	...	23
8	Baiswara.	Sultanpoor ... 1859	...	...	...	...	109	8	...	2
		1860	1	2	...	...	330	72	...	2
9		Roy Bareilly ... 1859	...	5	...	...	67	...	...	9
		1860	1	...	...	...	226	...	...	9
10		Purtabgurh ... 1859	1	2	...	...	80	...	...	...
		1860	1	1	...	...	119	...	...	...
		Total ... 1859	1	7	...	...	256	8	...	11
		1860	3	3	...	...	675	72	...	11
		Difference	2	4	...	...	419	64	...	...
11	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ... 1859	...	...	5	...	198	1	...	2
		1860	1	1	...	...	299	44	...	2
12		Gonda ... 1859	...	...	...	...	131	35	...	1
		1860	...	...	...	...	495	96	...	2
13		Baraitch ... 1859	...	...	...	...	103	4	...	2
		1860	...	...	...	...	275	21	...	1
		Total ... 1859	...	...	5	...	432	40	...	5
		1860	1	1	...	...	1069	161	...	5
		Difference	1	1	5	...	637	121	...	...
		Grand Total ... 1859	8	9	7	...	1593	362	...	88
		1860	18	14	3	...	4054	783	3	138
		Difference	10	5	4	...	2461	421	3	50

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May, 1861.

MENT No. V.

Divisions and City District Court of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 & 1860.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Damages for Breach of Contract.	Damages for direct Trespass or Personal Injury.	Damages for Libels, Nuisances, or other Indirect Injury.	Suits between Master or Clients and Servants or Agents.	Suits between Landlords and Tenants of Houses, &c.	Suits between Mortgagers and Mortgagees.	Claims to Subsistence, &c., between relations.	Suits connected with Marriages.	Claims to Partition.	Claims founded on right of Pre-emption.	Claims to Real Property not included in the above.	Claims to Personal Property not included in the above.	Total.	Remarks.
35	50	9	171	134	91	20	23	6	2	86	28	1919	
64	30	5	111	71	90	12	34	2	...	83	355	1622	
3	12	...	9	9	4	...	4	2	...	1	26	278	
...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	148	
1	2	1	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	49	10	477	
...	1	...	...	2	12	...	2	...	...	8	13	136	
...	5	1	2	2	6	...	10	...	...	34	42	353	
64	32	5	113	73	103	12	38	2	...	91	368	1906	
4	19	2	12	11	13	...	17	5	...	84	78	1108	
60	13	3	101	62	90	12	21	3	...	7	290	738	
13	2	...	7	3	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	127	
6	3	...	16	3	5	...	13	9	...	5	4	286	
...	1	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	7	15	123	
4	2	...	6	2	30	...	24	2	1	41	74	515	
2	1	...	1	...	3	...	9	1	...	3	1	135	
1	...	...	4	6	3	...	11	1	...	1	1	367	
15	4	1	8	3	13	...	14	3	1	10	16	385	
11	5	...	26	11	38	5	48	12	1	47	79	1168	
4	1	1	18	8	25	5	34	9	...	37	63	783	
1	...	...	4	2	8	...	1	...	...	3	30	168	
...	5	8	11	4	12	...	8	...	...	4	10	469	
...	8	1	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	102	
5	2	1	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	23	8	283	
1	6	...	6	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	102	
4	13	...	8	...	14	1	2	...	...	...	1	164	
2	14	1	12	2	19	...	2	1	1	5	30	372	
9	20	9	22	6	27	1	12	...	...	27	19	916	
7	6	8	10	4	8	1	10	1	1	22	11	544	
...	...	...	2	1	5	...	2	...	...	16	...	232	
8	...	...	24	8	7	...	6	...	1	8	59	468	
1	...	...	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	185	
...	...	1	29	...	8	...	7	2	...	5	1	646	
3	2	...	3	2	...	...	4	1	...	3	11	138	
3	3	10	9	1	3	...	10	9	...	16	13	374	
4	2	...	17	3	5	...	11	1	...	19	11	555	
11	3	11	62	9	18	...	23	11	1	29	73	1488	
7	1	11	45	6	13	...	12	10	1	10	62	983	
85	52	7	150	81	140	12	65	7	2	125	425	3218	
70	97	31	293	171	187	26	123	34	4	273	277	6599	
15	45	24	143	90	47	14	58	27	2	148	148	3381	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING the Number and Specification of Deeds registered in the Districts of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Division.	District.	Deeds of Sale or Gift.	Deeds of Mortgage on land, &c.	Leases and Conveyances for temporary transfer of real property.	Wills.	Authority to adopt.	Contracts.	Obligations for payment of money.	Betrothal and the like.	Total.	Amount of Fees received.	Remarks.
1	Lucknow.	Lucknow ... 1859	245	147	3	5	2	...	79	7	488	488 0 0	
		... 1860	1489	970	95	8	7	16	1886	14	4485	3193 12 0	
2		Durriabad ... 1859	24	9	...	...	...	...	18	...	51	73 4 0	
		... 1860	135	134	...	11	5	1	187	87	560	500 14 2	
3		Oonao ... 1859	6	53	1	...	...	93	4	...	157	182 0 0	
		... 1860	105	385	3	...	1	143	200	...	837	674 13 6	
		Total ... 1859	275	209	4	5	2	93	101	7	696	743 4 0	
		... 1860	1729	1489	98	19	13	160	2273	101	5882	4369 7 8	
		Difference	+ 1459	+ 1280	+ 94	+ 14	+ 11	+ 67	+ 2172	+ 94	+ 4886	+3626 3 8	
4	Khyrabad.	Seetapore ... 1859	141	17	1	2	...	9	121	14	305	86 13 0	
		... 1860	489	78	41	3	...	30	479	104	1224	582 14 9	
5		Hurdui ... 1859	15	31	1	...	...	7	22	...	76	87 0 0	
		... 1860	131	244	69	12	4	160	334	1	955	564 11 0	
6		Mahomdee ... 1859	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7 0 0	
		... 1860	2200	287	6	..	5	133	29	750	3410	951 8 0	
		Total ... 1859	156	55	2	2	...	16	143	14	388	180 13 0	
		... 1860	2820	609	116	15	9	323	842	855	5589	2099 1 9	
		Difference ...	+ 2664	+ 554	+ 114	+ 13	+ 9	+307	+ 699	+ 841	+ 5201	+1918 4 9	

7	Baiswara.	Sultanpore ...	1859	2	17	...	...	...	6	19	...	44	74	14	0
			1860	71	127	3	2	5	111	177	21	517	369	6	9
8		Roy Bareilly ...	1859	7	11	1	...	...	1	30	...	50	138	14	0
			1860	17	60	2	...	...	...	288	388	755	469	6	6
9		Purtabgurh ..	1859	...	3	1	...	...	1	8	...	13	27	0	0
			1860	15	52	...	...	...	113	289	35	504	411	0	9
		Total ...	1859	9	31	2	...	...	8	57	...	107	240	12	0
			1860	103	239	5	2	5	224	754	444	1776	1249	14	0
		Difference ...		+ 94	+ 208	+ 3	+ 2	+ 5	+216	+ 697	+ 444	+ 1669	+1009	2	0
10	Baraitch.	Fyzabad ...	1859	54	9	2	...	1	...	15	...	81	101	0	0
			1860	141	103	8	...	1	...	135	...	388	286	8	0
11		Gonda ...	1859	9	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	26	31	10	0
			1860	294	48	73	1	1	408	2293	71	3189	420	13	6
12		Baraitch ...	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	8	0
			1860	17	18	1	...	2	...	138	2	178	157	4	0
		Total ...	1859	63	18	2	...	1	...	25	...	109	134	2	0
			1860	452	169	82	1	4	408	2566	73	3755	864	9	6
		Difference ...		+ 389	+ 151	+ 80	+ 1	+ 3	+408	+ 2541	+ 73	+ 3646	+ 730	7	6
		Grand Total ...	1859	503	313	10	7	3	117	326	21	1300	1298	15	0
			1860	5104	2506	301	37	31	1115	6435	1473	17002	8583	0	11
		Difference ...		+ 4601	+ 2193	+ 291	+ 30	+ 28	+998	+ 6109	+ 1452	+15702	+7284	1	11

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. VII.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Cases pending and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Districts in the Province of Oudh, for the Year 1860.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7
Nature of Cases.	Pending at the close of last Year.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Decided on their merits.	Struck off on Default.	Total.	Remaining under Trial.	Explanation of Cases pending more than six months.
1. Application for Execution of Orders ...	270	1889	2159	1532	449	1981	178	
2. Claims preferred against attachment of property on Execution of Decrees ...	10	185	195	173	21	194	1	
3. Contempt of Court ...	...	47	47	45	1	46	1	
4. Appeals in Miscellaneous Cases from the Order of lower Courts ...	2	18	20	19	1	20	...	
5. Claims to sue as Paupers ...	3	111	114	89	12	101	13	
6. Claims to foreclose or redeem a Mortgage ...	5	20	25	22	2	24	1	
7. Claims of Insolvent Debtors to release ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	
8. Claims to Estates of deceased or incapable persons ...	5	83	88	33	...	33	55	
9. Cases relating to Administration of Trusts ...	5	153	158	147	11	158	...	
10. Proceedings in Miscellaneous Subjects received from Commissioner and Superintendent and from other Civil Courts ...	70	1737	1807	1712	34	1746	61	
11. Miscellaneous Petitions, Returns of Amlah Proceedings from lower Courts ..	41	2015	2056	1855	82	1937	119	
Total ...	411	6223	6634	5592	613	6205	429	

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CIVIL STATEMENT No. VIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of Processes in the Judicial Department, in the Divisions and City District of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.	No. of Cases above 5000.	Above 500.	Above 100.	Above 20.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount Tulubanah received.	Total amount Tulubanah disbursed.	Total amount credited to Government.	Remarks.
Lucknow.	City District ... 1860	19	123	296	1427	...	16551 5 0	4458 0 0	12093 5 0	
	Lucknow ... 1859	10	265	312	1207	...	11085 7 0	1253 1 0	9832 6 0	Includes City District.
	1860	...	6	25	245	...	754 2 0	234 0 0	520 2 0	
	Durriabad ... 1859	...	3	16	143	...	403 6 0	109 1 9	294 4 3	
	1860	...	7	43	394	67	887 8 0	521 12 6	365 11 6	
	Oonao ... 1859	2	23	41	83	...	577 4 0	185 3 8	392 0 4	
	1860	1	13	48	280	...	1368 0 0	531 14 3	836 1 9	
	Total ... 1859	12	291	369	1433	...	12066 1 0	1547 6 5	10518 10 7	
	1860	1	26	116	116	67	3009 10 0	1287 10 9	1721 15 3	
	Difference...	—11	—265	—253	—514	+67	—9056 7 0	—259 11 8	—8796 11 4	
Khyrabad.	Seetapore ... 1859	...	9	18	63	...	448 6 0	230 0 0	218 6 0	
	1860	...	14	39	239	...	1021 13 0	738 4 2	282 8 10	
	Hurdui ... 1859	...	2	8	120	...	394 12 0	189 7 0	205 5 0	
	1860	...	5	30	466	...	882 0 0	798 8 1	83 7 11	
	Mahomdee ... 1859	1	24	39	99	...	2060 3 0	519 8 0	1540 11 0	
	1860	...	8	49	306	...	935 14 0	630 6 1	304 7 11	
	Total ... 1859	1	35	65	282	...	2903 5 0	938 15 0	1964 6 0	
	1860	...	27	118	1011	...	2839 11 0	2167 2 4	670 8 8	
	Difference...	— 1	— 8	+ 53	+729	...	— 63 10 0	+1228 3 4	—1293 13 4	

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Districts.		No. of Cases above 5000.	Above 500.	Above 100.	Above 20.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount Tulubanah received.	Total amount Tulubanah disbursed.	Total amount credited to Government.	Remarks.
Baiswara.	Sultanpore	1859	2	10	19	147	...	1127 0 4	405 13 3	721 3 1	
		1860	5	21	68	385	...	2539 0 0	1049 9 3	1489 6 9	Rs. 38-12 expended in excess of receipts.
	Roy Bareilly	1859	...	...	5	27	...	52 12 0	91 8 0	.....	
		1860	...	8	27	259	...	817 6 0	260 0 0	557 6 0	
	Pertabgurh	1859	2	21	32	72	...	1524 12 0	314 11 0	1210 1 0	
		1860	1	13	28	110	...	1032 4 0	795 5 8	236 14 4	
	Total ...	1859	4	31	56	246	...	2704 8 4	812 0 3	4892 8 1	
		1860	6	42	123	754	...	4388 10 0	2104 14 11	2283 11 1	
	Difference...		+ 2	+ 11	+ 67	+ 508	...	+1684 1 8	+1202 14 8	+ 391 3 0	
Baraitch.	Fyzabad	1859	...	20	39	102	...	1153 5 0	386 8 8	766 12 4	
		1860	...	24	54	398	...	2055 3 0	1282 12 5	772 6 7	
	Gonda	1859	...	2	23	160	...	314 3 0	145 0 0	169 3 0	
		1860	...	11	60	491	2	1363 14 0	508 0 0	855 14 0	
	Baraitch	1859	...	1	21	116	...	240 8 0	135 2 11	105 5 1	
		1860	...	13	73	310	...	641 0 0	403 5 8	237 10 4	
	Total ...	1859	...	23	83	378	...	1708 0 0	666 11 7	1041 4 5	
		1860	....	48	187	1199	2	4060 1 0	2194 2 1	1865 14 11	
	Difference...		...	+ 25	+ 104	+ 821	+ 2	+2352 1 0	+1527 6 6	+ 824 10 6	
	Grand Total...	1859	17	380	573	2339	...	19381 14 4	3965 1 3	15416 13 1	
		1860	26	266	840	5310	69	30849 5 0	12211 14 1	18635 6 11	
	Difference...		+ 9	— 114	+ 267	+2971	+ 69	+11467 6 8	+8246 12 10	+3218 9 10	

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May, 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT No. I.

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT of Trials in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
			Number of Cases reported during the Year.			Number of Cases brought to Trial.			Number of Persons brought to Trial.					Disposed of on Trial.												Persons died, escaped, or transferred.			Pending on the 31st December.		
										Apprehended during the Year, and received by Transfer.				Persons committed to the Sessions.			Persons ordered to find Security.			Persons Convicted.			Persons Acquitted.								
Number.	Division.	District.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Under Examination on 1st January 1859 and 1860.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Total number of Persons brought to Trial.	For Heinous Offences.	For Minor Offences.	Total.	For Heinous Offences.	For Minor Offences.	Total.	Of Heinous Offences.	Of Minor Offences.	Total.	Of Heinous Offences.	Of Minor Offences.	Total.	Implicated in Heinous Offences.	Implicated in Minor Offences.	Total.	Cases.	Persons in Custody.	Persons on Bail or Recognizance.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow ... 1859	2687	1395	4082	1456	777	2233	43	2544	1771	4315	4358	47	5	52	37	85	122	1541	1201	2742	922	471	1393	17	8	25	11	13	11
		1860	3073	1717	4790	1376	742	2118	24	2488	1439	3927	3951	40	21	61	26	49	75	1441	864	2305	976	503	1479	10	7	17	4	12	2
2		Durriabad ... 1859	757	398	1155	407	398	805	3	835	795	1630	1633	33	1	34	9	8	17	397	451	848	363	349	682	32	14	46	4	6	...
		1860	918	438	1356	431	439	870	6	820	850	1670	1676	4	7	11	4	...	4	379	416	795	414	412	826	20	15	35	5	5	...
3		Oonao ... 1859	399	184	583	228	172	400	31	526	349	875	906	28	...	28	4	1	5	286	223	509	225	123	348	7	...	7	4	8	1
		1860	839	410	1249	296	382	678	9	538	914	1452	1461	14	1	15	...	22	22	319	553	872	193	334	527	3	2	5	6	20	...
		Total ... 1859	3843	1977	5820	2091	1347	3438	77	3905	2915	6820	6897	108	6	114	50	94	144	2224	1875	4099	1510	913	2423	56	22	78	19	27	12
		1860	4830	2565	7395	2103	1563	3666	39	3846	3203	7049	7088	58	29	87	30	71	101	2139	1833	3972	1583	1249	2832	33	24	57	15	37	2
		Difference	987	588	1575	12	216	228	38	59	288	229	191	50	23	27	20	23	43	85	42	127	73	336	409	23	2	21	4	10	10
4	Khyrabad	Seetapore ... 1859	907	263	1170	297	264	561	...	584	647	1231	1231	33	...	33	1	9	10	277	333	610	265	302	567	7	1	8	3	2	1
		1860	1186	278	1464	420	281	701	3	802	575	1377	1380	12	4	16	10	10	20	473	369	842	301	182	483	5	12	17	2	2	...
5		Hurdui ... 1859	761	139	900	332	135	467	2	838	223	1061	1063	20	...	20	3	1	4	562	108	667	229	106	335	9	...	9	10	10	18
		1860	1027	512	1539	460	507	967	28	1071	1144	2215	2243	30	...	30	16	38	54	538	596	1134	465	507	972	29	4	33	6	12	8
6		Mahomdee ... 1859	168	161	329	169	128	297	1	327	243	570	571	8	...	8	3	1	4	210	152	362	93	89	182	8	1	9	5	5	1
		1860	564	925	1489	261	311	572	6	534	676	1210	1216	6	5	11	...	11	11	246	386	632	264	264	528	15	2	17	12	10	2
		Total ... 1859	1835	563	2398	798	527	1325	3	1749	1113	2862	2865	61	...	61	7	11	18	1049	590	1639	597	497	1084	24	2	26	18	17	20
		1860	2777	1715	4492	1141	1099	2240	37	2407	2395	4802	4839	48	9	57	26	59	85	1257	1351	2608	1030	953	1983	49	18	67	20	24	10
		Difference	942	1152	2094	343	572	915	34	658	1282	1940	1974	13	9	4	19	48	67	208	761	969	443	456	899	25	16	41	2	7	10
7	Baiswara	Sultanpore ... 1859	427	229	656	343	209	552	37	828	477	1305	1342	43	...	43	8	3	11	479	272	751	286	209	495	32	1	33	4	6	3
		1860	957	893	1850	526	718	1244	9	1014	1380	2394	2403	15	1	16	12	13	25	450	708	1158	498	650	1148	1	2	3	24	52	1
8		Roy Bareilly ... 1859	449	323	772	252	316	568	2	526	546	1072	1074	9	...	9	3	5	8	280	369	649	162	168	330	49	2	51	2	25	2
		1860	666	744	1410	272	399	671	26	612	705	1317	1343	25	...	25	10	14	24	324	390	714	257	292	549	17	5	22	5	8	1
9		Pertabgurh ... 1859	417	260	677	207	269	476	...	431	639	1070	1070	7	...	7	...	3	3	185	378	563	200	235	435	26	21	47	11	15	...
		1860	853	422	1275	299	424	723	15	638	735	1373	1388	25	22	47	...	9	9	355	475	830	247	226	473	4	...	4	6	24	1
		Total ... 1859	1293	812	2105	802	794	1596	39	1785	1662	3447	3486	59	...	59	11	11	22	944	1019	1963	648	612	1260	107	24	131	17	46	5
		1860	2476	2059	4535	1097	1541	2638	50	2264	2820	5084	5134	65	23	88	22	36	58	1129	1573	2702	1002	1168	2170	22	7	29	35	84	3
		Difference	1183	1247	2430	295	747	1042	11	479	1158	1637	1648	6	23	29	11	25	36	185	554	739	354	556	910	85	17	102	18	38	2
10	Baraitch	Fyzabad ... 1859	938	533	1471	576	382	958	33	1161	855	2016	2049	17	2	19	34	3	37	663	518	1181	361	329	690	60	9	69	22	39	14
		1860	1284	737	2021	691	654	1345	53	1415	1263	2678	2731	22	40	62	40	43	83	842	713	1555	531	460	991	24	5	29	6	4	7
11		Gonda ... 1859	846	408	1254	290	312	602	...	639	578	1217	1217	...	...	...	5	17	22	344	315	659	253	239	492	7	1	8	13	13	14
		1860	1064	1004	2068	430	490	920	26	940	976	1916	1942	20	1	21	27	16	43	479	546	1024	410	410	820	11	4	15	7	9	9
12		Baraitch ... 1859	406	226	632	265	149	414	3	515	230	745	748	8	9	17	23	5	30	246	124	370	168	72	240	33	8	41	20	38	12
		1860	974	908	1882	377	285	662	50	575	470	1045	1095	31	...	31	8	16	24	287	286	573	259	148	407	29	11	40	5	1	18
		Total ... 1859	2190	1167	3357	1131	843	1974	36	2315	1663	3978	4014	25	11	36	64	25	89	1253	957	2210	782	640	1422	100	18	118	55	90	40
		1860	3322	2649	5971	1498	1429	2927	129	2930	2709	5639	5768	73	41	114	75	75	150	1608	1545	3153	1200	1018	2218	64	20	84	18	14	34
		Difference	1132	1482	2614	367	586	953	93	615	1046	1661	1754	48	30	78	11	50	61	355	588	953	418	378	796	36	2	34	37	76	6
		Court of Asst. Genl. Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Department 1859	...	...	...	119	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
		1860	...	...	...	193	...	193	...	444	...	444	444	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	261	76	...	76	1	1	...
		Difference	...	...	...	74	...	74	...	444	...	444	444	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	261	76	...	76	1	33	...
		Grand Total ... 1859	9163	4519	13680	4941	3511	8452	155	9754	7353	17107	17262	253	17	270	132	141	273	5470	4441	9911	3527	2660	6189	287	66	353	109	214	77
		1860	13405	8988	22393	6032	5632	11664	255	11891	11127	23018	23273	252	102	354	153	241	394	6133	6302	12435	5076	4388	9464	245	69	314	89	160	49
		Difference	4244	4469	8713	1091	2131	3212	100	2137	3774	5911	6011	1	85	84	21	100	121	663	1861	2524	1549	1728	3275	42	3	39	20	54	28

LUCKNOW;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT No. II.

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT of Trials in Sessions Courts and Court of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		SESSIONS COURTS.													COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.											
							DISPOSED OF ON TRIAL.								PENDING ON 1ST JANUARY.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.			PENDING ON 31ST DECEMBER.		
NUMBER.	DIVISION.	Persons under Trial on 1st January.	Committed during the Year.	Received back from Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Received by Transfer.	Total No. of Persons.	Commitment cancelled.	Referred to Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Ordered to find Security.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Under Trial and Pending on 31st December.	Date of Oldest Case pending on 1st January.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Returned to Court of Commissioners.	Cases.	Persons.	DATE OF RECEIPT OF OLDEST CASE PENDING.
1	Lucknow ... 1859	6	94	...	...	100	...	40	35	12	6	...	7	...	...	...	27	50	27	50	41	4	1	3	4	The number shown in the Sessions Statement, as referred to Judicial Commissioner, does not correspond with Judicial Commissioner's Statement, owing to the transfers of Districts; but the Grand Total of Columns 9 and 20 will be found to be alike.
	1860	7	107	...	...	114	...	45	31	22	9	1	6	...	3	4	27	49	30	53	43	7	...	3	3	
	Difference ...	1	13	...	...	14	...	5	4	10	3	1	1	...	3	4	...	1	3	3	2	3	1	...	1	
2	Khyrabad ... 1859	...	92	...	...	92	...	34	39	10	...	8	1	...	...	...	22	35	22	35	27	8	...	...	...	
	1860	1	46	...	...	47	1	26	3	3	...	1	13	...	...	...	15	23	15	23	21	2	...	...	...	
	Difference ...	1	46	...	...	45	1	8	36	7	...	7	12	...	...	...	7	12	7	12	6	6	...	...	...	
3	Baiswara ... 1859	10	72	...	...	82	...	28	37	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	25	12	25	19	6	...	...	...	
	1860	...	96	...	...	96	...	14	42	12	...	...	28	...	...	...	10	17	10	17	14	2	...	1	1	
	Difference ...	10	24	...	...	14	...	14	5	4	1	...	28	...	...	...	2	8	2	8	5	4	...	1	1	
4	Baraitch ... 1859	...	61	...	...	61	...	19	37	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	17	34	17	34	31	2	...	1	1	
	1860	1	128	...	...	129	...	36	48	33	1	6	5	...	1	1	14	32	15	33	29	1	1	2	2	
	Difference ...	1	67	...	...	68	...	17	11	33	1	2	4	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	
	Grand Total ... 1859	16	319	...	...	335	...	121	148	38	7	12	9	...	...	...	78	144	78	144	119	20	1	4	5	
	1860	9	377	...	...	386	1	121	124	70	10	8	52	...	4	5	66	121	70	126	107	12	1	6	6	
	Difference ...	7	58	...	...	51	1	...	24	32	3	4	43	...	4	5	12	23	8	18	12	8	...	2	1	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. III.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of punishments inflicted in all the Courts of the Province of Oudh for the years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
			Fined.			Flogged.		Imprisoned.			Details of Columns 2 to 14, Part III.							By Commissioners.																		By Judicial Commissioner.																								Other punishments.									
				Amount.														Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.			Stripes.						Transportation.								Imprisonment.																					
No.	Division.		No. of persons fined.	Awarded.	Realized.	Boys.	Adults.	Under 6 months.	Not more than 3 years.	Above 3 years.	Transportation.	Dismissed.	Security.	Committed.	Outlawed.	Number acquitted.	Number of cases in which compensation is awarded to Plaintiffs.	16 years.	Above 7 to 15 years.	Above 3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.	Above 3 to 7 years.	Above 6 months to 3 yrs.	Under 6 months.	Above 1,000 Rs.	Above 200 Rs.	Under 200 Rs.	Above 100.	100 and under.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Total.	Death.	For Life.	For more than 14 years.	From 12 to 14 years.	From 10 to 12 years.	From 8 to 10 years.	From 6 to 8 years.	From 5 to 6 years.	From 4 to 5 years.	Total.	From 12 to 14 years.	From 10 to 12 years.	From 8 to 10 years.	From 6 to 8 years.	From 5 to 6 years.	From 4 to 5 years.	From 3 to 4 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 1 to 2 years.	Less than 1 year.	Total.	Imprisoned and Flogged.	Imprisoned and Fined.	Imprisoned, Flogged, and Fined.	Fined, simple.	Flogged, simple.	Imprisoned in Lunatic Asylum.	Suspended or dismissed.	Security or Recognizance.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Lucknow.	Lucknow, ... 1859	1,341	41,839 10 9	15,180 6 9	37	1,036	98	184	7	18	21	122	52	28	1,393	114																																															
		1860	1,006	29,659 6 0	8,135 11 0	24	1,112	164	152	6	4	22	75	61	0	1,479	144																		

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. III.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
No.	Division.		Fined.			Flogged.		Imprisoned.			Details of Columns 2 to 14, Part III.						Number of cases in which compensation is awarded to Plaintiffs.	By Commissioners.																	By Judicial Commissioner.																											Other punishments.									REMARKS.
				Amount.														Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.			Stripes.								Transportation.								Imprisonment.																				
			No. of persons fined.	Awarded.	Realized.	Boys.	Adults.	Under 6 months.	Not more than 3 years.	Above 3 years.	Transportation.	Dismissed.	Security.	Committed.	Outlawed.	Number acquitted.		16 years.	Above 7 to 15 years.	Above 3 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.	Above 3 to 7 years.	Above 6 months to 3 yrs.	Under 6 months.	Above 1,000 Rs.	Above 200 Rs.	Under 200 Rs.	Above 100.	100 and under.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Total.	Death.	For Life.	For more than 14 years.	From 12 to 14 years.	From 10 to 12 years.	From 8 to 10 years.	From 6 to 8 years.	From 5 to 6 years.	From 4 to 5 years.	Total.	From 12 to 14 years.	From 10 to 12 years.	From 8 to 10 years.	From 6 to 8 years.	From 5 to 6 years.	From 4 to 5 years.	From 3 to 4 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 1 to 2 years.	Less than 1 year.	Total.	Imprisoned and Flogged.	Imprisoned and Fined.	Imprisoned, Flogged, and Fined.	Fined, simple.	Flogged, simple.	Imprisoned in Lunatic Asylum.	Suspended or dismissed.	Security or Recognizance.	Total.	
10	Baraitch.	Fyzabad, ... 1859	756	11,682 14 0	5,822 14 0	6	481	142	72	0	16	0	37	19	6	690	49																																																
		1860	1086	17,430 9 0	11,543 7 0	3	383	104	67	0	31	13	83	62	0	991	52																																																	
11		Gonda, ... 1859	440	11,764 0 0	7,705 12 0	0	143	19	42	7	6	0	22	0	4	490	4																																																	
		1860	659	12,834 0 0	9,875 0 0	5	334	58	79	4	0	0	66	21	0	820	4																																																
12		Baraitch, ... 1859	131	2,570 12 0	2,238 12 0	10	182	54	21	2	2	5	30	17	18	240	6																																																
		1860	286	4,876 6 0	3,580 6 0	6	256	31	47	1	5	19	28	31	0	407	52																																															
		Total, ... 1859	1,327	26,017 10 0	15,767 6 0	16	756	215	135	9	24	5	89	36	28	1,420	59	4	2	3	1	6	2	0	0	3	9	0	6	0	1	37	9	4	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1860	2,031	35,140 15 0	24,998 13 0	14	973	193	203	5	36	32	177	114	0	2,218	108	4	5	5	0	0	2	0	2	3	21	7	0	3	1	51	6	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Difference, .	+704	+9,123 5 0	+9,231 7 0	−2	+217	−22	+68	−4	+12	+27	+88	+78	−28	+798	+49	0	+3	+2	−1	−6	−2	+2	0	0	+12	+7	−6	+3	0	+14	−3	+6	0	0	−4	0	−4	0	0	−2	0	0	0	−1	0	0	−3	+1	0	+7	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Grand Total, ... 1859	5,659	1,30,918 7 10	81,461 0 7	87	3,392	851	507	44	83	61	273	270	73	5,287	284	7	27	23	3	16	26	1	1	5	16	1	26	0	1	153	41	37	5	4	10	0	5	0	1	62	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	3	1	1	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	
		1860	7,386	1,38,449 4 6	81,429 13 11	87	4,009	1269	771	80	52	112	427	346	0	9,186	567	5	11	17	8	20	24	4	1	3	25	7	2	3	1	131	28	38	1	4	4	0	3	0	0	50	6	0	0	8	1	1	0	3	0	1	8	27	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	
		Difference, ...	+1,727	+7,530 12 8	−31 2 8	0	+617	+418	+264	+36	−31	+51	+154	+76	−73	+3,899	+283	−2	−6	−6	+5	+4	−2	+3	0	−2	+9	+6	−24	+3	0	−22	−13	+1	−4	0	−6	0	−2	0	−1	−12	+6	0	0	+7	+1	−1	−4	0	−1	+7	+15	0	−1	0	0	−1	+2	0	−4	−4	

Baraitch Division.

Lucknow,
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. IV.

STATEMENT showing result of trials for each class of Crimes in the District Courts of the Province of Oudh, for 1859 *and* 1860.

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.
No.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	No. of Cases Reported.		No. of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Committed.		Acquitted.		REMARKS.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	
	Offences Cognizable under Special Acts.											
1	Unlawful retention of Arms, ...	1038	913	2472	1618	1867	1047	3	.....	566	547	Of the Mutineers under trial, 98 were made over to Talookdars without verdict, 100 were transferred to other Districts or died, and one was under trial at the close of the year. Of the eight committed, seven were hanged for Mutiny with Murder.
2	Other Political Offences, ...	3	15	12	62	7	23	.....	1	5	38	
3	Proceedings against Villages, under Act X. of 1858, ...	3	.....	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Murder or attempt to Murder, ...	131	126	363	269	16	2	91	105	188	145	
5	Culpable Homicide, ...	52	47	99	90	27	38	17	11	44	31	
6	Affray with Homicide, ...	12	17	105	177	45	51	6	17	39	72	
7	Very violent Assaults and Affrays, ...	139	225	434	884	292	602	5	3	94	278	
8	Rape, ...	25	18	25	16	10	4	2	2	13	10	
9	Arson, ...	73	89	54	93	8	13	.....	2	42	76	
10	Dacoity with Murder, ...	10	4	31	37	.....	.....	6	31	17	5	
11	Do. „ Wounding, ...	21	9	76	111	25	13	26	26	23	54	
12	Do. „ Simple,...	48	19	166	129	29	12	42	8	78	79	
13	Robbery with Murder, ...	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
14	Do. „ Wounding, ...	15	21	15	46	4	25	5	3	1	18	
15	Do. „ Simple, ...	91	113	109	160	29	37	3	.....	42	106	
16	Burglary with Murder, ...	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
17	Do. „ Wounding, ...	23	19	20	32	13	15	1	2	3	15	
18	Do. „ Simple, ...	1670	2985	786	1272	457	740	7	4	297	481	
19	Theft with Murder, ...	8	8	17	15	1	.....	11	14	5	1	
20	Do. „ Wounding or Violence, ...	38	39	60	85	19	30	6	2	27	51	
21	Do. by administering Poisonous Drugs, ...	8	10	12	6	3	1	.....	.....	5	5	
22	Cattle Theft with Murder, ...	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
23	Ditto with Wounding or Violence, ...	2	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
24	Receiving Property obtained by Dacoitee or violent Robbery, ...	24	8	54	2	24	1	.....	.....	24	1	
25	Escape from Jail, ...	18	28	28	44	11	29	2	1	8	9	
	Not Cognizable as above.											
26	Simple Theft, ...	4718	6948	3518	4696	2013	2594	6	6	1356	1961	
27	Ditto Cattle Theft, ...	822	1492	665	1314	323	679	.....	.....	308	582	
28	Receiving Stolen Property, ...	115	251	251	395	101	152	.....	.....	140	210	
	Total Heinous, ...	9161	13405	9489	11575	5439	6129	239	241	2327	4788	

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—*(Continued.)*

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.
No.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	No. of Cases Reported.		No. of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Committed.		Acquitted.		REMARKS.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	
	Minor Offences not Cognizable as above.											
29	Assaults or Petty Affray, ...	1200	4319	1661	3190	953	1775	.....	.....	701	1351	
30	Forgery or uttering Forged Documents, ...	31	26	59	61	28	40	8	3	20	18	
31	Coining or uttering Base Coins, ...	58	61	73	97	28	33	.....	7	37	54	
32	Perjury or Subornation of Perjury, ...	33	48	58	81	48	46	.....	3	6	30	
33	Adultery or Abduction, ...	184	328	189	364	60	125	5	.....	120	225	
34	Bad Livelihood and Vagrancy, ...	219	161	238	398	24	14	.....	.....	113	137	
35	Cases not specified above, ...	2894	4015	5107	7095	3302	4269	4	89	1663	2573	
	Total Minor, ...	4519	8988	7385	11186	4442	6302	17	102	2660	4388	
	Grand Total, ...	13680	22393	16874	22761	9882	12431	256	343	5987	9176	
	Detail of heading 40. Part I.											
1	Misconduct not coming under (Government Servants, ...	.....	.....	227	183	173	161	.....	.....	53	18	
2	other headings, or neglect of { Zumeendars, ...	.....	.....	281	396	169	249	1	.....	111	147	
3	duty on the part of (Chowkeedars, ...	.....	.....	118	319	68	220	.....	.....	49	97	
4	Abortion, procuring of, ...	.....	.....	29	44	10	7	.....	.....	19	27	
5	Abusive language, ...	.....	.....	45	119	27	79	.....	.....	13	39	
6	Bribery and Corruption, ...	.....	.....	280	184	166	103	.....	.....	109	55	
7	Breach of Abkaree Laws, ...	.....	.....	269	426	229	324	.....	.....	40	102	
8	Ditto Octroi Laws, ...	.....	.....	58	25	32	4	.....	.....	22	21	
9	Ditto Jail Discipline, ...	.....	.....	45	26	31	22	.....	.....	14	3	
10	Ditto Contract, ...	.....	.....	54	42	36	28	.....	.....	17	14	
11	Ditto Peace, ...	.....	.....	192	327	119	216	.....	.....	68	94	
12	Ditto Do. apprehended, ...	.....	.....	71	282	16	88	.....	.....	48	184	
13	Ditto Trust, ...	.....	.....	7	11	5	3	.....	.....	2	8	
14	Ditto Stamp Laws, ...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Ditto Discipline, Military Police, ...	.....	.....	9	47	5	44	1	.....	3	2	
16	Ditto Impressment Laws, ...	.....	.....	8	5	7	3	.....	.. ...	1	2	
17	Ditto Laws relating to Slavery, ...	.....	.....	8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	

18	Breach of Post Office Laws, ...	.....	.....	6	5	4	2	.....	.....	2	3
19	Ditto Salt Laws, ...	.....	.....	146	50	404	26	.....	.....	45	24
20	Ditto Canal or River Laws, ...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Ditto Ferry Laws, ...	.....	.....	34	19	23	16	.....	.....	45	24
22	Ditto Forest Laws, ...	.....	.....	21	9	2	7	.....	.....	19	2
23	Ditto of agreement between Master and Servant, ...	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	16
24	Calumny, ...	.....	.....	33	31	27	17	.....	.....	6	14
25	Concealment of heinous Offences, wilful, ...	.....	.....	72	145	40	83	.....	.....	30	58
26	Contempt of Court, ...	.....	.....	87	139	86	132	.....	.....	1	7
27	Caste, wilful offending against Caste, ...	.....	.....	14	16	3	6	.....	.....	11	10
28	Cheating, ...	.....	.....	49	34	39	18	.....	.....	10	16
29	Child Stealing, ...	.....	.....	26	54	14	17	.....	3	12	31
30	Cattle Poisoning for the sake of their Skins, ...	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Concealment of Birth by Mother, ...	.....	.....	7	9	3	6	.....	1	4	1
32	Conspiracy, ...	.....	.....	38	3	17	2	.....	.....	21	1
33	Chowkeedars' Dues, non-payment of, ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
34	Crops, Injuring by trespass of Cattle or otherwise, ...	.....	.....	122	196	77	129	.....	.....	44	67
35	Dacoits, or Professional Thieves belonging to a gang of,...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Destruction or wanton Injury of Property, ...	.....	.....	117	113	63	49	.....	.....	53	64
37	Dhurna, ...	.....	.....	14	53	10	29	.....	.....	4	14
38	Drunkenness, ...	.....	.....	42	80	25	75	.....	.....	17	5
39	Duress, Illegal, ...	.....	.....	111	162	65	84	.....	1	43	76
40	Embezzlement, ...	.....	.....	38	29	15	20	.....	.....	18	8
41	Extortion, ...	.....	.....	108	160	59	88	.....	.....	49	65
42	Exposing Infant Children, ...	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....
43	Evading Process, ...	.....	.....	9	12	3	12	.....	.....	6	.....
44	False and malicious complaint, ...	.....	.....	84	137	76	112	.....	.....	8	25
45	Ditto information knowingly given to Police, ...	.....	.....	36	76	27	49	.....	.....	9	25
46	Falsification of Papers, ...	.....	.....	9	11	3	5	.....	.....	1	6
47	Fraud, ...	.....	.....	205	225	154	142	.....	.....	49	67
48	Fraudulently appropriating, receiving, or concealing property found, or Lawaris or Stray Cattle	.....	.....	86	235	43	158	.....	.....	38	69
49	Fire Arms, discharging of, in public Bazars, ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Gaming house-keeping or public gaming, ...	.....	.....	370	139	239	88	.....	.....	131	51
51	Government Property, retention of, ...	.....	.....	33	50	7	17	.....	.....	21	33
52	Harbouring knowingly proclaimed offenders, ...	.....	.....	30	15	15	3	.....	1	8	11
53	Ditto men of bad character, ...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8
54	Incest, ...	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
55	Illegal wearing of Government dress, ...	.....	.....	12	25	9	13	.....	.....	3	8
56	Libel, ...	.....	.....	5	4	1	2	.....	.....	4	2
57	Neglect to support wife and children, ...	.....	.....	36	53	.....	4	.....	.....	28	47
58	Negligence, culpable, ...	.....	.....	12	12	10	11	.....	.....	2	1
59	Nuisances, public, or offences against public decency, ...	.....	.....	345	147	289	101	.....	.....	43	46
60	Plunder of property during the rebellion, ...	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
61	Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering or improperly possessing or selling, ...	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6
62	Resistance of process, ...	.....	.....	344	484	451	359	.....	.....	83	121
63	Riding or driving furiously in a street or public highway, ...	.....	.....	11	11	7	8	.....	.....	4	3
64	Riot, tumultuous assemblage, ...	.....	.....	155	274	79	170	.....	.....	75	85
65	Rescue, forcible, ...	.....	.....	1	34	1	27	.....	.....	.....	7
66	Recognizance, forfeiture of, ...	.....	.....	6	7	4	7	.....	.....	2	.....
67	Religion, offences against, ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
68	Roads, injury to public, ...	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	10
69	Suicide, attempt to commit, ...	.....	.....	162	377	74	185	.....	.....	85	172

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. IV.—*(Concluded.)*

1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.
No.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	No. of cases reported.		No. of persons under trial.		Convicted.		Committed.		Acquitted.		REMARKS.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	
	Detail of heading. Part I.—Continued.											
70	Suicide, assisting, ...	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	3	.....	65	.....	65	
71	Suttee, attempting and abetting, ...	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	12	.....	15	.....	64	
72	Seditious Conduct, ...	.....	.....	8	41	4	17	.....	.....	4	23	
73	Threatening language or actions, ...	.....	.....	40	42	23	13	.....	.....	13	29	
74	Trespass, ordinary, ...	.....	.....	140	517	100	248	.....	.....	31	271	
75	Torture, ...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	
76	Theft of Children, ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
77	Unnatural Crimes, ...	.....	.....	5	14	2	10	.....	1	3	3	
78	Weights, using false or forbidden, ...	.....	.....	65	79	56	68	.....	.....	9	11	
79	Witnesses refusing to give or produce evidence, ...	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
80	Offences entered by Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, ...	.....	.....	77	.....	73	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
	Total, ...	.....	.....	5107	7095	3302	4269	4	89	1663	2573	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

1	2	5	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		To Judicial Commissioners.									
Number.	Division.	the year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending on 31st December.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Lucknow.	13	6	19	3	14	1	1	.....	.....	
1		15	3	18	4	6	3	3	2	.....	
		10	.....	10	1	7	1	1	.....	.....	
2		3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
		1	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
3		4	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	
		24	8	32	5	22	3	2	.....	.....	
		22	3	25	6	7	4	4	4	.....	
		−2	−5	−7	+1	−15	+1	+2	+4	.....	
	Khyrabad.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
4		1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
		4	2	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5		5	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	24th December 1860. Order reversed on the 19th January 1861.
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		4	3	7	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	
		6	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	
		+2	−3	−1	0	−4	−1	.....	+3	+1	

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. V.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Appeals in the Province of Oudh for 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
			To Deputy Commissioner's Court.										To Commissioners.										To Judicial Commissioners.										
Number.	Division.	DISTRICTS.	Pending on 1st January 1860.	Preferred during the year.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified or reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending 31st December 1860.	Date of oldest case pending.	Pending on 1st January.	Appeals preferred during the year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending 31st December.	Date of oldest case pending.	Pending on 1st January.	Appeals preferred during the year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending on 31st December.	Date of oldest case pending.
1	Lucknow.	Lucknow, ... {1859	.....	31	31	.....	21	4	2	4	Cannot be given.	4	29	28	61	13	34	7	5	2	0	Cannot be given.	.....	13	6	19	3	14	1	1	.....	....	
		{1860	4	93	97	.....	64	13	20	.....		.....	53	13	66	3	34	14	8	5	2		.....	15	3	18	4	6	3	3	2	.....	
2		Durriabad, ... {1859	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....		.....	14	7	21	11	4	3	3	.....	.....		.....	10	.....	10	1	7	1	1	.....	.....	
		{1860	.....	14	14	.....	10	3	1	.....		.....	17	13	30	1	19	4	2	3	1		.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
3		Oonao,... ... ... {1859	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....		.....	10	1	11	1	7	.....	3	.....	.....		.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
		{1860	.....	21	21	.....	15	5	1	.....		.....	16	8	24	1	18	2	3	.....	.....		.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	
		Total, ... {1859	.....	35	35	.....	22	6	3	4		4	53	36	93	25	45	10	11	2	0		.....	24	8	32	5	22	3	2	.....	.....	
		{1860	4	128	132	.....	89	21	22	.....		.....	86	34	120	5	71	20	13	8	3		.....	22	3	25	6	7	4	4	4	.....	
		Difference, ...	+4	+93	+97	.....	+67	+15	+19	-4		-4	+33	-2	+27	-20	+26	+10	+2	+6	+3		.....	-2	-5	-7	+1	-15	+1	+2	+4	.....	
4	Khyrabad.	Seetapore, ... {1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	10	1	11	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....		.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
		{1860	.....	8	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....		.....	10	17	27	4	18	2	1	1	1		.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
5		Hurdui, ... {1859	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....		.....	22	4	26	18	.....	5	.....	3	.....		.....	4	2	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24th December 1860. Order reversed on the 19th January 1861.
		{1860	.....	9	9	.....	8	1	.....	.....		.....	40	31	71	16	28	12	1	7	7		.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
6		{1859	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....		.....	4	15	19	.....	9	9	1	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		{1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. V.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
			To Deputy Commissioner's Court.										To Commissioners.										To Judicial Commissioners.										
Number.	Division.	DISTRICTS.	Pending on 1st January 1860.	Preferred during the year.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified or reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending 31st December 1860.	Date of oldest case pending.	Pending on 1st January.	Appeals preferred during the year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending 31st December.	Date of oldest case pending.	Pending on 1st January.	Appeals preferred during the year.	Cases called for without Appeal.	Total.	Appeals rejected.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for re-investigation or revision.	Pending on 31st December.	Date of oldest case pending.
7	Baiswara.	Sultanpore, ... 1859	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Cannot be given.	.....	22	.....	22	.....	12	2	3	5	.....	Cannot be given.	.....	2	1	3	2	... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	
		... 1860	.....	8	8	.....	4	4	.....	.....		.....	27	.....	27	4	18	.....	1	4	.....		.....	4	1	5	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	
8		Roy Bareilly, ... 1859	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....		.....	5	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....		.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		... 1860	.....	23	23	.....	17	4	2	.....		.....	9	1	10	1	6	.....	2	1	.....		.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9		Pertabgurh, ... 1859	... ..	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....		.....	9	.....	9	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		... 1860	.....	11	11	.....	7	2	.....	2		.....	10	.....	10	.....	5	.....	2	3	.....		.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total, ... 1859	.....	7	7	.....	5	2	0	0		.....	36	.....	36	9	14	2	5	6	.....		.....	3	1	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	... .	
		... 1860	.....	42	42	.....	28	10	2	2		.....	46	1	47	5	29	.....	5	8	.....		.....	7	1	8	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	
		Difference, ...	.....	+35	+35	.....	+23	+8	+2	+2		.....	+10	+1	+11	−4	+15	−2	0	+2	.....		.....	+4	0	+4	−1	+3	+1	.....	+1	... ...	
10	Baraitch.	Fyzabad, ... 1859	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....		.....	24	.....	24	2	20	.....	1	1	.....		.....	5	7	12	3	7	2	.....	.....	.....	
		... 1860	.....	29	29	.....	19	5	5			.....	40	9	49	1	28	12	3	4	1		.....	6	3	9	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	
11		Gonda, ... 1859	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....		.....	22	31	53	9	31	5	4	3	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		... 1860	.....	23	23	.....	10	11	.....	2		1	25	66	92	2	55	13	12	9	1		.....	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
12		Baraitch, ... 1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	5	11	16	1	11	.....	1	3	.....		.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		... 1860	.....	6	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....		.....	8	37	45	1	32	7	.....	5	.....		.....	6	.....	6	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	
		Total, ... 1859	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....		.....	51	42	93	12	62	5	6	7	1		.....	6	7	13	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	
		... 1860	.....	58	58	.....	32	19	5	2		1	73	112	186	4	115	32	15	18	2		.....	14	4	18	4	6	4	4	.....	.....	
		Difference, ...	.....	+55	+55	.....	+29	+19	+5	+2		+1	+22	+70	+93	−8	+53	+27	+9	+11	+1		.....	+8	−3	+5	+1	−2	+2	+4	.....	.....	
		Grand Total, ... 1859	.....	51	51	.....	34	9	4	4		4	176	98	278	70	130	34	23	20	1		.....	37	19	56	13	34	7	2	.....	.....	
		... 1860	4	246	250	.....	165	52	29	4		1	263	217	483	38	280	71	35	45	14		.....	49	8	57	14	16	10	8	8	1	

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VI.

General Statement showing the use of Corporal Punishment for the years 1859-60.

	1859.	1860.	
Total number of persons flogged, ...	3,748	4,200	
Of these were Flogged and Fined, ...	439	360	−79
Flogged and Imprisoned, ...	321	444	+123
Flogged on Account of non-payment of alternative Fine, ...	24	130	+106
Flogged, Fined, and Imprisoned, ...	204	43	−161

Detail of Offences for which Stripes were inflicted.

Nature of Offences with No. in Criminal Statement by District Courts.	No. of persons flogged. 1859.	1860.	
Unlawful retention of Arms, ...	567	374	
Very Violent Assaults and Affrays, ...	49	10	
Dacoity with wounding, ...	4	0	
Ditto, simple, ...	15	6	
Affray with Homicide, ...	1	6	
Highway Robbery, simple, ...	0	2	
Robbery, simple, ...	10	23	
Burglary, ditto, ...	360	588	
Theft, with wounding or violence, ...	14	5	

Detail of Stripes inflicted.

No. of Stripes.	No. of persons flogged. 1859.	1860.	Remarks.
Above 100 by order of Commissioner, ...	0	7	+7

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VI.—*(Continued.)*

Detail of Offences for which Stripes were inflicted.			Detail of Stripes inflicted.			
Nature of Offences with No. in Criminal Statement by District Courts.	No. of persons flogged.		No. of Stripes.	No. of persons flogged.		Remarks.
	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.	
Theft by administering poisonous drugs, ...	0	1				
Simple Theft, ...	1,690	2,145	Above 70 and not more than 100, ...	259	607	+348
Ditto Cattle Theft, ...	262	545				
Cattle Theft with wounding, ...	0	1				
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	49	86				
Assaults or Petty Affrays, ...	81	15				
Adultery or Abduction, ...	11	7				
Abortion, procuring, ...	1	0	Above 50 and not more than 70, ...	232	252	+20
Abusive and Threatening Language, ...	8	1				
Arson, ...	8	4				
Attempt to Murder, ...	2	0				
Ditto to commit Suicide, ...	5	5				
Bad Livelihood, ...	3	1				
Bribery or Corruption, ...	50	15	Above 30 and not more than 50, ...	1,215	1,208	-7
Breach of Abkaree Laws, ...	92	43				
Ditto, agreement between Master and Servant, ...	2	1				
Ditto, Contract, ...	5	0				
Ditto, discipline of Police, ...	2	17				
Ditto, suits on the part of Government Chowkeedars, ...	7	2				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Servants, ...	12	16	Above 15 and not more than 30, ...	1,603	1,730	+127
Ditto, Imprisoment Laws, ...	2	0				
Ditto, Jail Discipline, ...	25	10				

Ditto, Peace—apprehended, ...	1	0						
Ditto, Salt Laws, ...	5	3						
Ditto, Trust, ...	0	1		Not more than 15, ...	389	403	+14	
Burglary, with wounding, ...	13	9						
Caste, wilfully offending against, ...	0	1						
Cattle poisoning for the sake of their skins, ...	3	0						
Cheating, ...	8	1						
Child stealing for slave, ...	7	1						
Coining, ...	7	19		By Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, (details not given,) ...	50	0	-50	
Concealment of Heinous Offences, wilful, ...	11	8						
Concealment of Property, ...	10	0						
Conspiracy, ...	1	0						
Contempt of Court, ...	1	3		Grand Total, ...	3,748	4,207	+459	
Crops, injuring, ...	9	2						
Culpable Homicide, ...	4	2						
Desertion, ...	1	1						
Destruction of Property, ...	25	6						
Dhurna, ...	0	1						
Drunkenness	9	6						
Duress, illegal, ...	3	0						
Embezzlement, ...	2	6						
Escape from Jail, ...	8	19						
Evading process, ...	1	4						
Extortion, ...	27	7						
False information, knowingly given to Police, ...	6	6						
False and Malicious Complaint, ...	5	4						
False Weights, ...	3	0						
Forgery, or uttering Forged Documents, ...	7	2						
Fraud, ...	56	2						

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VI.—*(Concluded.)*

Detail of Offences for which Stripes were inflicted.			Detail of Stripes inflicted.		
Nature of Offences with No. in Criminal Statement by District Courts.	No. of persons flogged.		No. of Stripes.	No. of persons flogged.	Remarks.
	1859.	1860.			
Fraudulently possessing unclaimed Property.	3	9			
Gambling, ...	47	0			
Harbouring, knowingly, Bad Characters, ...	2	1			
Illegally Wearing the Government Military Dress, ...	7	2			
Neglect of Duty by Zemindars, ...	1	8			
Negligence, culpable, ...	4	1			
Nuisance, ...	19	1			
Other Political Offences, ...	0	5			
Other Offences connected with the Army, ...	0	1			
Perjury or subornation of Perjury, ...	27	25			
Rape, ...	2	1			
Rebellion, ...	3	0			
Resistance of Process, ...	23	4			
Retention of Government Property, ...	3	2			
Riding or Driving furiously, ...	1	0			
Robbery with Wounding, ...	2	11			
Torture, ...	0	3			
Trespass, ...	5	1			
Tyranny and Oppression, ...	3	0			
Unnatural Crime, ...	1	7			
Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, District of Gonda,... ...					
Total, ...	3,748	4,200			

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

1860.

1	2		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					Original Trials.				Appeals.		
					Average durations.						
No.	Division.	DIST.	Ditto in Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Percentage of witnesses detained one day on the total number summoned.	District Court. Ditto Police.	District Court. Without Police.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.	In Deputy Commissioner's Court.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.
1	Lucknow.	Lucknow, ...	7·69	The Statement in use in this Province does not provide for this information.	7·19	10·16			Ditto		18·84
			20·00		8·22	6·97					17·86
2		Durriabad, ...	10·00		9·51	7·02					35·20
			0·00		6·72	9·07					11·33
3		Oonao, ...	0·00		15·34	17·75	For Dn. 19·07			14·08	1·00
			25·00		6·91	5·66	16·17			9·98	18·50
		Total,	8·33		8·49	10·58	19·07	5·40		14·08	24·91
			18·18		7·69	7·27	16·17	6·81		9·98	17·01
		Difference	+9·85		−0·80	−3·31	−2·90	−1·41		−4·10	−7·90
4	Khyrabad.	Seetapoor, ...	.....		12·29	7·81			Ditto		.....
					7·77	4·81					1·00
5		Hurdui, ...			14·58	10·23					13·75
					9·83	11·95					1·00
6		Mahomdee, ...	.....		15·50	14·21	6·54				.....
			.....		13·33	7·19	17·33				.....
		Total,	.....		13·94	10·01	For Dn. 6·54	4·40		6·78	13·75
			.....		9·91	8·99	17·33	7·40		7·28	1·00
		Difference			−4·03	−1·02	+10·79	+3·00		+0·50	−12·75
7	Baiswarah.	Sultanpore, ...	.....		11·83	11·44			Ditto		
			.....		5·92	6·57					
8		Roy Bareilly,	.....		11·62	10·43					
			.....		11·01	10·02					
9		Pertabgurh,	.....		11·56	7·72	22·89			20·36	.....
			.....		9·72	7·60	20·17			12·56	35·00
		Total,	.....		11·63	9·89	For Dn. 22·89	7·66		20·36	1·00
			.....		8·25	7·80	20·17	4·00		12·56	17·85
		Difference	.....		−3·38	−2·09	−2·72	−3·66		−7·80	+16·85

Appendix D.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Proportions, Percentages, and Averages for the years 1859 *and* 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Proportion of		Original Trials.									Appeals.					Original Trials.				Appeals.		
						Percentage of			Percentage of						Percentage of					Average durations.						
																				District Court.						
No.	Division.	Districts.	No. of cases reported.	Total crimes reported to population.	Heinous crimes reported to population.	Cases brought to trial to cases reported.	Cattle Theft to total No. of cases reported.	Cases pending at the end of the year to the No. decided.	Simple to combined punishment.	Persons fined (simple) to the No. imprisoned.	Persons flogged (simple) to the No. imprisoned.	Persons acquitted to the No. tried.	Persons committed to the No. tried.	Persons acquitted in the Sessions Court to the No. tried.	Cases reversed or modified to appeals tried in Deputy Commissioner's Court.	Appeals to Commissioners on total decision of District Courts.	Reversals to appeals tried in Commissioner's Courts.	Ditto in Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Percentage of witnesses detained one day on the total number summoned.	Ditto Police.	Without Police.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.	In Deputy Commissioner's Court.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.
1	Lucknow	Lucknow, ... {1859 ... / 1860 ...	4082 / 4790			54·70 / 44·21	1·54 / 1·62	0·49 / 0·18	95· / 93·	709· / 378·	371· / 43·	32·42 / 37·72	1·20 / 1·55		14·81 / 13·40	2·74 / 3·12	8·19 / 12·50	7·69 / 20·00		7·19 / 8·22	10·16 / 6·97						18·84 / 17·86
2	Lucknow	Durriabad, ... {1859 ... / 1860 ...	1155 / 1356			69·69 / 64·15	2·16 / 3·46	0·49 / 0·57	85· / 89·	297· / 187·	175· / 73·	43·13 / 50·48	2·15 / 0·67		66·66 / 21·42	3·74 / 3·46	14·28 / 6·39	10·00 / 0·00		9·51 / 6·72	7·02 / 9·07						35·20 / 11·33
3	Lucknow	Oonao, ... {1859 .. / 1860 ...	583 / 1249			68·61 / 54·28	2·40 / 2·72	1·01 / 0·89	95· / 94·	595· / 400·	48· / 178·	39·10 / 36·69	3·14 / 1·04	For Dn. {12·90 / 20·56	0·00 / 23·80	3·03 / 3·57	27·27 / 12·50	0·00 / 25·00		15·34 / 6·91	17·75 / 5·66	For Dn. {19·07 / 16·17		Ditto	14·08 / 9·98	1·00 / 18·50
	Lucknow	Total, ... {1859 ... / 1860 ...	5820 / 7395			59·07 / 49·57	1·74 / 2·15	0·52 / 0·85	91· / 92·	523· / 513·	313· / 246·	35·79 / 40·50	1·68 / 1·28		20·00 / 15·90	2·98 / 3·28	11·82 / 11·11	8·33 / 18·18		8·49 / 7·69	10·58 / 7·27	19·07 / 16·17	5·40 / 6·81		14·08 / 9·98	24·91 / 17·01
		Difference, ...	+1575			-9·50	+0·41	+0·33	+1·	-210·	-133·	-4·71·	-0·40	+7·66	-4·10	+0·30	-0·71	+9·85		-0·80	-3·31	-2·90	-1·41		-4·10	-7·90
4	Khyrabad	Seetapoor, ... {1859 ... / 1860 ...	1170 / 1464			47·94 / 47·19	2·99 / 3·62	0·53 / 0·28	96· / 92·	369· / 209·	241· / 165·	46·47 / 35·48	2·70 / 1·17		0·00 / 12·50	1·97 / 4·50	0·00 / 3·84	.....		12·29 / 7·77	7·81 / 4·81						..... / 1·00
5	Khyrabad	Hurdui, ... {1859 ... / 1860 ...	900 / 1589			51·88 / 62·83	3·11 / 5·78	2·18 / 0·62	91· / 95·	653· / 319·	202· / 90·	32·65 / 44·38	1·94 / 1·36		33·33 / 11·11	5·68 / 7·28	0·00 / 1·56			14·58 / 9·83	10·23 / 11·95						13·75 / 1·00
6	Khyrabad	Mahomdee, ... {1859 ... / 1860 ...	329 / 1489			90·27 / 38·41	6·68 / 1·94	1·71 / 2·14	89· / 82·	259· / 395·	92· / 80·	32·75· / 44·67	1·43 / 0·93	For Dn. {12·04 / 9·37	0·00 / 0·00	6·50 / 5·71	5·26 / 0·00	..... /		15·50 / 13·33	14·21 / 7·19	6·54 / 17·33		Ditto			..... / .....
	Khyrabad	Total, ... {1859 ... / 1860 ...	2398 / 4492			55·25 / 49·86	3·54 / 3·78	1·31 / 0·90	92· / 91·	411· / 300·	175· / 94·	39·40 / 41·89	2·17 / 1·20		33·33 / 11·76	4·28 / 6·13	5·26 / 2·22	..... /		13·94 / 9·91	10·01 / 8·99	For Dn. {6·54 / 17·33	4·40 / 7·40		6·78 / 7·28	13·75 / 1·00
		Difference, ...	+2094			-5·39	+0·24	-0·41	-1·	-111·	-81·	+2·49	-0·97		-21·57	+1·85	-3·04	.....		-4·03	-1·02						-12·75

reliable statistics to go by.

his Province does not provide for this information.

CRIMINAL STATEMENT NO. VII.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Proportion of		Original Trials.									Appeals.					Original Trials.				Appeals.		
				Percentage of		Percentage of									Percentage of					Average durations.						
No.	Division.	DISTRICTS.	No. of cases reported.	Total crimes reported to population.	Heinous crimes reported to population.	Cases brought to trial, to cases reported.	Cattle Theft to total No. of cases reported.	Cases pending at the end of the year to the No. decided.	Simple to combined punishment.	Persons fined (simple) to the No. imprisoned.	Persons flogged (simple) to the No. imprisoned.	Persons acquitted to the No. tried.	Persons committed to the No. tried.	Persons acquitted in the Sessions Court to the No. tried.	Cases reversed or modified to appeals tried in Deputy Commissioner's Court.	Appeals to Commissioners on total decision of District Courts.	Reversals to appeals tried in Commissioner's Courts.	Ditto in Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Percentage of witnesses detained one day on the total number summoned.	District Court. Ditto Police.	District Court. Without Police.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.	In Deputy Commissioner's Court.	In Sessions Court.	In Judicial Commissioner's Court.
10	Baraitch.	Fyzabad, ... {1859 ...	1471	No reliable statistics to go by.		65·12	3·12	2·35	83·	353·	112·	35·49	·0·98		0·00	2·56	4·16			11·64	9·27					18·20
		{1860 ...	2021			66·55	4·45	0·44	92·	635·	171·	36·82	2·30		20·83	3·65	6·25	33·33		12·20	7·44					19·50
11		Gonda, ... {1859 ...	1254			48·00	2·79	2·20	93·	647·	160·	41·77	0·00		0·00	8·99	7·69			9·71	6·93					.....
		{1860 ...	2068			44·48	3·67	0·76	89·	467·	159·	42·95	1·10		52·38	10·07	13·18			13·95	7·27					16·50
12		Baraitch, ... {1859 ...	632			65·60	1·74	5·05	90·	170·	203·	36·52	2·58	For Dn. {0·00	0·00	4·04	6·25			15·16	23·57	14·86			11·16	17·00
		{1860 ...	1882			35·17	2·55	0·76	88·	362·	181·	39·32	2·99	{27·96	50·00	6·84	0·00	33·33		12·86	19·00	11·04			3·26	20·83
		Total, ... {1859 ...	3357			58·80	2·74	2·81	87·	369·	140·	37·76	1·39		0·00	4·84	6·52	... ..		11·76	10·75	For Dn. {14·86	3·93		11·16	18·00
		{1860 ...	3971			49·02	3·58	0·61	90·	519·	169·	39·36	2·02		37·25	6·39	10·79	28·57		12·84	9·09	{11·04	5·92		3·26	19·64
		Difference, ...	+2614			-9·78	+0·84	-2·20	+3·	+150·	+29·	+2·60	+0·63	+27·96	+37·25	+1·55	+4·27	+28·57		+1·08	-1·66	-3·82	+1·99		-7·90	+1·64
		Grand Total, ... {1859 ...	13·680			45·16	2·74	3·39	91·	433·	199·	36·97	1·70	14·72	22·22	3·49	9·78	15·40		11·76	10·75	14·96	5·16		12·92	20·64
		{1860 ...	22·393			52·08	3·24	0·92	90·	358·	160·	40·31	1·50	19·33	21·13	4·69	8·12	19·02		9·49	8·25	16·37	6·21		6·74	15·93
		Difference, ...	+8·713			-8·23	+0·32	-2·47	-1·	-75·	-39·	+3·34	-0·20	+4·61	+1·09	+1·20	-1·66	+3·62		-2·27	-2·50	+1·41	+1·05		+6·18	-4·71

LUCKNOW,

Appendix E.

STATEMENT of present Strength, Cost, and Distribution of the Oudh Police, Mounted and Foot.

Names of Districts.	Mounted Police.									Cost of Mounted Police.	Foot Police.																				Cost of Foot Police.	Grand Total cost of Oudh Police Force, Mounted and Foot.	Remarks.
	Bessaldars.	Naib Bessaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Naib Duffadars.	Sowars.		Troop Allowance.		Native Commdrs.	Native Adjutant.	Soobadars.	Jemadars.	Naib Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Buglers.	Allowance to Pay Havildars.	Allowance to Drill Havildars.	English Writers.	Persian Writers.	Native Doctors.	Hospital Cooks.	Hospital Bheesties.	Dressers.	Sweepers.	Classies.	Repair of Arms and Tents.			
																														Rs.			
Lucknow,...	2	2	2	2	14	4	160		2	5,058 0 0	1	1	8	8	4	40	48	800	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	8,430 0 0	13,488 0 0	
Oonao, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	62		1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	28	486	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,504 0 0	7,528 0 0	
Durriabad, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	62		1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	29	29	504	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,756 0 0	7,780 0 0	
Seetapore,...	1	1	1	1	6	2	62		1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	7	3	33	34	582	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	6,368 0 0	8,392 0 0	
Hurdui, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	58		1	1,974 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	29	29	504	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,706 0 0	7,680 0 0	
Luckimpore, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	57		1	1,899 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	27	480	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,550 0 0	7,449 0 0	
Fyzabad, ...	1	1	1	1	7	2	82		1	2,604 0 0	1	1	6	9	3	37	38	654	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	7,026 0 0	9,630 0 0	
Gondah, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	64		1	2,074 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	30	30	522	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,808 0 0	7,882 0 0	
Baraitch, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	58		1	1,974 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	30	30	522	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,758 0 0	7,732 0 0	
Roy Bareilly	1	1	1	1	6	2	60		1	2,024 0 0	1	1	6	6	3	30	30	522	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,758 0 0	7,782 0 0	
Sultanpore	1	1	1	1	6	2	58		1	1,974 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	28	486	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,604 0 0	7,578 0 0	
Pertabgurh, ...	1	1	1	1	6	2	58		1	1,924 0 0	1	1	6	5	3	28	27	480	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	5,400 0 0	7,324 0 0	
Total, ...	13	13	13	13	81	26	841		13	27,577 0 0	12	12	74	74	37	370	378	6542	24	74	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	960	72,663 0 0	100,245 0 0	

European Officers, 20=17,420 × 12=2,09,040.
Cavalry, 1,000=27,577 × 12=3,30,924
Infantry, 7,523=72,688 × 12=8,72,016

Total, 8,523 14,11,980

Appendix F.

REVISED STATEMENT of the Strength, Grades, Distribution, and Pay of Cantonment Police.

DISTRICTS.	Chief Constable at Rs. 80.	Ditto at Rs. 50.	Head Constable at Rs. 12.	Ditto at Rs. 7.	Constable at Rs. 6.	Ditto at Rs. 5.	Expense.	REMARKS.
Lucknow, ...	1	.....	4	4	20	40	476	
Fyzabad, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Seetapore, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Roy Bareilly, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Gondah, ...	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	188	
Total, ...	1	4	12	12	20	120	1,228	

Appendix G.

TOWN POLICE for the Province of Oudh.

NAME OF CITY.	Chief Constables.				Head Constables.		Constables.		Expense.		Remarks.
	1st Grade at Rs. 30.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 20.	3rd Ditto at Rs. 15.	4th Ditto at Rs. 10.	1st Grade at Rs. 8.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 7.	At Rs. 4.	At Rs. 5.	Of each Town.	Of District.	
Oonao,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	46		
Poorwah,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Juffeepoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Bangermow,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										157	
Roy Bareilly,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	6	95		
Dubnow,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										132	
Sultanpore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Jais,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	59		
										96	
Fyzabad,	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	52	25	407		
Nowrahee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	72		
Oudh,	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	28	13	229		
Bhadasur,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Ackherpoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Ajoodhia,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	7	108		
										890	
Gondah,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
Kucha Chareeuh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Khugeepoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Uttrowlah,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	3	50		
Bulrampore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	6	101		
Jumepoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Nawabgunge,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
										468	
Baraitch,	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	20	10	159		
Newparah,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Sheopoor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	4	63		
Secrora,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	72		
										331	
Carried forward, ...	2	.....	1	4	4	30	273	125	.....	2,074	

Appendix. G.—(Continued.)

NAME OF CITY.	Chief Constables.				Head Constables.		Constables.		Expense.		Remarks.
	1st Grade at Rs. 30.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 20.	3rd Ditto at Rs. 15.	4th Ditto at Rs. 10.	1st Grade at Rs. 8.	2nd Ditto at Rs. 7.	At Rs. 4.	At Rs. 5.	Of each Town.	Of District.	
Brought forward, ...	2	.....	1	4	4	30	273	125	.....	2,074	
Hurdui, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	46		
Bilgram, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	42		
Mulluon, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Madhogunge, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Sandee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	59		
Sundeela, ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	14	6	113		
Shahabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		
Jehanee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	59		
										393	
Seetapoor, ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	16	8	131		
Khyrabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	72		
Biswah, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										240	
Durriabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	6	101		
Roodowlee, ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
										204	
Kukoree, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Kukrabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Chinhut, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Amethee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Mulliabad, ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	5	86		
Goosaingunge, ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	6	103		
Newulgunge, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										374	
Luckimpore, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Kheera, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
Mahomdee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	37		
										111	
Total, ...	2	2	1	7	5	52	448	203	.....	3,396	

Appendix Y.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT of the total Expenditure of each Jail in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Daily average number of prisoners.	Repairs to Jail.	Permanent Jail Establishment.	Permanent Hospital Establishment.	Permanent Jail Guard.	Contingent Jail Guard.	Miscellaneous charges including Rewards, Tools and travelling expenses.	Native Medicines.	Prison and Hospital rations.	Clothing and Bedding.	Total.
1	Lucknow, ...	723·01	88 9 9	3,308 0 0	420 0 0	6,952 0 0	4,950 4 1	962 11 11	196 6 1	11,064 12 4	3,425 13 1	31,368 9 3
2	Durriabad, ...	32·60	2 14 6	756 0 0	300 0 0	1,512 0 0	223 13 2	16 2 0	14 0 5	504 2 7	25 5 6	3,354 5 8
3	Gonda, ...	56·90	132 2 1	756 0 0	300 0 0	1,796 0 0	318 4 6	55 5 3	13 11 3	990 13 2	193 7 2	4,555 11 5
4	Seetapore, ...	119·01	72 7 1	1,668 0 0	396 0 0	3,164 0 0	284 11 2	212 2 9	16 8 4	2,441 8 3	552 10 5	8,208 0 0
5	Hurdui, ...	70·12	0 0 0	756 0 0	381 9 3	2,328 0 0	295 9 5	118 8 4	9 7 6	1,559 14 9	299 11 0	5,748 12 3
6	Mahomdee, ...	64·18	0 0 0	682 0 0	305 0 0	1,656 0 0	373 4 6	20 5 0	27 14 7	1,048 12 2	278 9 6	4,381 13 9
7	Sultanpore, ...	74·95	14 2 3	723 0 0	300 0 0	1,992 0 0	486 7 11	421 9 1	31 1 6	988 10 4	81 8 9	5,035 13 9
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	66·09	23 15 9	756 0 0	309 5 4	2,368 15 11	314 2 9	121 14 1	21 15 10	723 11 7	87 14 9	4,722 13 0
9	Pertabgurh, ...	66·08	3 8 2	756 0 0	300 0 0	1,880 0 0	399 10 9	151 8 4	120 9 9	1,042 7 1	211 12 4	4,865 8 2
10	Fyzabad, ...	262·09	71 3 9	1,668 0 0	396 0 0	5,249 0 0	1,946 2 7	559 10 5	223 3 6	3,573 0 7	886 0 10	13,972 5 8
11	Gonda, ...	72·44	0 4 8	571 2 9	300 0 0	1,320 0 0	101 12 5	84 14 9	17 8 1	692 3 6	34 15 10	3,127 11 0
12	Baraitch, ...	111·87	2 3 0	826 5 8	364 0 0	1,320 0 0	430 0 0	80 7 10	35 12 2	1,169 4 4	155 9 6	4,388 10 6
	Total, ...	1719·29	408 3 6	12,026 14 4	4,071 14 7	31,582 15 11	10,124 3 2	2,805 3 6	728 3 0	25,799 4 8	6,228 3 8	93,725 2 5

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the average number of Prisoners in the Province the Increase or Decrea..

Number.	Names of Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Daily average number of all prisoners stated at the expense of Govt. Col. 1 of Table1.	Average Cost of Permanent Jail Establishment, per head, per annum.	Average Cost, Hospital Establishment, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Permanent Jail Guard, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Contingent Guard, per head, per annum.	Average Cost, Miscellaneous Charges, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Native Medicines, per head, per annum.
1	Lucknow, ...	723·01	4 9 2	0 9 3	9 9 10	6 13 6	1 5 3	0 4 4
2	Durriabad, ...	32.60	23 3 0	9 3 2	46 6 8	6 13 10	0 7 11	0 6 10
3	Oonao, ...	56.90	13 4 7	5 4 4	31 9 0	5 9 5	0 15 6	0 3 10
4	Seetapore, ...	119.01	8 15 7	3 5 2	26 9 4	2 6 3	1 12 6	0 2 2
5	Hurdui, ...	70.12	10 12 6	5 7 0	33 3 2	4 3 5	1 11 0	0 2 1
6	Mahomdee, ...	64.18	10 10 0	4 12 0	25 12 10	5 13 0	0 5 0	0 6 1
7	Sultanpore, ...	74.95	9 10 5	4 0 0	26 9 2	6 7 10	5 9 0	0 6 7
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	66.09	11 7 0	4 10 10	35 12 3	4 12 0	1 13 6	0 5 3
9	Pertabghur, ...	66.03	11 7 2	4 8 8	28 7 6	6 0 10	2 4 8	0 13 7
10	Fyzabad, ...	262.09	4 1 2	1 8 2	20 0 5	7 6 9	2 2 1	0 1 4
11	Gonda, ...	72.44*	7 14 1	4 2 3	18 3 6	1 6 5	1 2 9	0 3 10
12	Baraitch, ...	111.87	7 6 2	3 4 0	11 12 9	3 13 5	0 11 6	0 5 1
	Total Average, ...	1719.29	6 15 11	2 5 10	18 6 5	5 14 2	1 10 1	0 6 9

*** These Districts have been more than others

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

II.

of Oudh, and the average cost of each Prisoner during the year 1860, *and on the previous year.*

8	9	10	11	12		13		14		
Average Cost of Diet & Fuel, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Clothing and Bedding, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of Contingent Guard miscellaneous expenses, Native medicines, diet, clothing and bedding, per head, per annum.	Average Cost of all expenses including Jail Establishment, permanent Guard repairs, and alteration, per head, per annum.	Increase or Decrease in 1860, on 1859, in column 11.		Increase or Decrease in 1860, on 1859, on col. 11.		Average price-current of wheat, 2nd quality, throughout the year.		
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.
15 4 10	4 11 9	28 7 10	43 6 2	0 0 0	0 3 3	6 8 1	0 0 0	.....	23	15
45 7 5	0 12 5	24 0 6	104 14 2	0 0 0	14 1 8	81 8 6	0 0 0	.....	22	...
*17 6 7	3 6 4	27 9 11	80 1 0	0 0 0	19 2 7	58 0 1	0 0 0	.....	17	2
*20 8 2	4 10 3	29 7 6	68 15 6	0 0 0	4 6 3	34 9 4	0 0 0	.....	20	9
*22 3 11	4 4 4	32 8 11	84 15 9	9 12 3	0 0 0	58 12 11	0 0 0	.....	16	6
16 4 2	1 4 2	27 1 5	68 4 4	0 0 0	8 3 9	5 14 11	0 0 0	.....	24	8
13 3 0	1 1 4	26 12 11	67 3 0	4 11 1	0 0 0	13 9 1	0 0 0	.....	28	2
19 15 2	1 5 2	19 3 4	71 7 4	0 0 0	8 7 9	10 14 8	0 0 0	.....	26	4
15 12 7	3 3 3	29 2 8	78 10 11	3 0 6	0 0 0	4 5 7	0 0 0	.....	20	...
13 10 1	3 6 1	27 6 9	53 4 11	0 0 0	7 4 5	5 0 8	0 0 0	.....	27	...
9 9 11	0 7 8	12 14 9	43 2 9	11 1 9	0 0 0	41 3 1	0 0 0	.....	30	1
10 7 2	1 6 3	16 11 7	39 2 1	0 0 0	1 6 6	15 12 3	0 0 0	.....	31	4
15 0 1	3 9 11	26 9 1	511 8 2	0 2 8	0 4 10	0 3 0	0 0 0	.....	23	15

affected by the demands of the famine Districts.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the proportion of mortality and sick to strength, the Province of Oudh, and the average

Number.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1 Daily average number of Prisoners throughout the year.	2 Daily average number of Sick.	3 Deaths during the year.	4 Daily proportion of Sick to strength per cent, per annum.	5 Deaths to strength per cent, per annum.
1	Lucknow, ...	723·01	98·15	237	13·57	32·78
2	Durriabad, ...	32·60	2·70	5	8·28	15·33
3	Oonao, ...	56·90	3·89	1	6·83	1·75
4	Seetapore, ...	119·01	10·32	6	8·67	5·04
5	Hurdui, ...	70·12	2·93	2	4·17	2·85
6	Mahomdee, ...	64·18	3·63	5	5·65	7·79
7	Sultanpore, ...	74·95	13·63	5	18·18	6·67
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	66·09	5·21	5	7·88	7·57
9	Pertabgurh, ...	66·03	10·44	1	15·81	1·51
10	Fyzabad, ...	262·09	27·81	25	10·61	9·54
11	Gonda, ...	72·44	6·72	2	9·27	2·77
12	Baraitch, ...	111·87	8·37	11	7·48	9·82
	Total, ...	1719·29	193·80	305	11·27	17·74

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

III.

also total cost of Native Medicines and Hospital charges for each Jail in cost of each during the year 1860.

6	7	8	9	10	11	
Cost of ordinary diet consumed by sick in Hospital.	Cost of extra diet issued to Sick in Hospital, by order of the Surgeon.	Native Medicines.	Total amount of Hospital charges.	Average cost of all Hospital charges per head, (sick prisoners) per annum, columns 2 & 9.	Increase or Decrease in the cost of native medicines in 1860 on 1859.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1,257 9 11	729 13 7	196 6 1	2,183 13 7	22 4 0	194 7 9	0 0 0
34 4 4	8 15 3	14 0 5	57 4 0	21 3 3	12 2 10	0 0 0
60 1 11	0 15 0	13 11 3	74 12 2	19 3 5	10 9 3	0 0 0
193 0 11	31 7 7	16 8 4	241 0 10	23 5 7	15 6 1	0 0 0
62 15 0	0 12 0	9 7 6	73 2 6	24 15 5	9 7 6	0 0 0
33 15 1	13 15 10	27 14 7	75 13 6	20 11 6	26 4 1	0 0 0
98 8 1	19 12 9	31 1 6	149 6 4	10 15 4	28 10 7	0 0 0
56 6 0	6 15 4	21 15 10	85 5 2	16 6 0	20 7 4	0 0 0
163 11 5	11 1 11	120 9 9	295 7 1	28 4 9	116 0 9	0 0 0
347 6 1	93 11 11	223 3 6	664 5 6	23 14 2	209 1 0	0 0 0
58 6 3	13 0 5	17 8 1	88 14 9	13 3 6	17 8 1	0 0 0
75 12 10	8 2 7	35 12 2	119 11 7	14 4 10	29 1 10	0 0 0
2,442 1 10	938 12 2	728 3 0	4,109 1 0	21 3 2	689 3 1	0 0 0

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix

No.

SUMMARY of the total expenditure of the Jails in the Province of average cost of each prisoner per mensem, and the reduc

Divisions.	Number.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1	
			1859.	
			Average number of Prisoners.	Total. expenditure.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	473·76	24,603 15 11
	2	Durriabad, ...	30·51	2,576 12 10
	3	Oonao, ...	39·62	3,718 2 11
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	42·94	4,938 15 1
	5	Hurdui, ...	30·31	2,665 14 10
	6	Mahomdee, ...	23·83	561 4 1
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	77·41	3,004 15 5
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	46·95	3,520 1 4
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	21·43	2,487 6 4
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	82·72	5,058 5 3
	11	Gonda, ...	84·07	453 0 3
	12	Baraitch, ...	69·33	1,749 13 8
		Total, ...	1022·88	55,333 11 11

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

W.
IV.

Oudh, during the years 1859 *and* 1860, *together with Statement of the tion of expenses in* 1860 *as compared with* 1859.

2		3	4	5		
1860.		Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		Increase or decrease in the average cost of each Prisoner per annum in 1860, as compared with 1859, Jails only.		Remarks.
Average number of Prisoners.	Total expenditure.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	
723·01	31,368 9 3	51 14 10	43 6 2	0 0 0	8 8 8	
32·60	3,354 5 8	84 7 2	102 14 3	18 7 1	0 0 0	
56·90	4,555 11 5	93 13 5	80 1 0	0 0 0	13 12 5	
119·01	8,208 0 0	114 14 4	68 15 7	0 0 0	45 14 9	
70·12	5,748 12 3	87 15 2	81 15 9	0 0 0	5 15 5	
64·18	4,381 13 9	23 8 9	68 4 4	44 11 7	0 0 0	
74·95	5,035 13 9	38 12 11	67 3 0	28 6 1	0 0 0	
66·09	4,722 13 0	74 15 10	71 7 4	0 0 0	3 8 6	
66·03	4,865 8 2	116 1 0	73 10 10	0 0 0	42 6 2	
262·09	13,972 5 8	61 2 4	53 4 11	0 0 0	7 13 5	
72·44	3,127 11 0	5 6 0	43 2 9	37 12 9	0 0 0	
111·87	4,383 10 6	25 3 8	39 2 11	13 15 3	0 0 0	
1719·29	93,725 2 5	54 1 6	54 8 2	0 0 0	0 6 8	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix

No. V.

STATEMENT showing the Sex and Age of all convicted Prisoners confined in the Jails, in the Province of Oudh, on the 31st December 1860.

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	Under 12 years of age.	12 and under 16 years of age.	16 and under 20 years of age.	20 and under 30 years of age.	30 and under 40 years of age.	40 and under 50 years of age.	50 and under 60 years of age.	Over 60 years of age.	Number of each Sex. Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	...	13	89	339	231	51	14	15	664	82	746	
	2	Durriabad, ...	...	1	4	18	2	4	.....	...	25	4	29	
	3	Oonao, ...	...	1	3	31	7	8	4	2	52	4	56	
Kityabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	...	1	35	90	42	11	12	2	186	7	193	
	5	Hurdui, ...	...	...	5	27	14	5	1	1	52	1	53	
	6	Mahomdee, ...	...	1	3	19	10	10	4	...	42	5	47	
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	...	1	3	20	43	3	4	7	74	7	81	
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	...	1	3	17	15	10	8	...	47	7	54	
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	...	...	6	20	23	5	9	1	60	4	64	
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	...	2	10	13	90	90	60	...	251	14	265	
	11	Gonda, ...	...	...	4	22	23	15	2	...	63	3	66	
	12	Baraitch, ...	...	1	4	14	21	6	2	1	46	3	49	
		Total, ...	...	22	169	630	521	218	120	19	1,562	142	1,703	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. VI.

STATEMENT showing the previous conviction of all Prisoners in the Jails of the Province of Oudh on the 31st December 1860.

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	4th Conviction.	Uncertain.	Total.	Remarks.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	736	9	1	...	...	746	This Statement is not reported to be trustworthy.
	2	Durriabad, ...	29	...	...	...	...	29	
	3	Gonao, ...	56	...	...	...	...	56	
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore,... ...	193	...	...	...	...	193	
	5	Hurdui, ...	52	1	...	...	...	53	
	6	Mahomdee, ...	45	2	...	...	...	47	
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	78	3	...	...	...	81	
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	51	3	...	...	...	54	
	9	Pertabghur, ...	62	...	2	...	...	64	
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	263	2	...	...	...	265	
	11	Gonda, ...	65	1	...	...	...	66	
	12	Baraitch, ...	47	1	1	...	...	49	
		Total, ...	1,677	22	4	...	...	1,703	

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the state of instruction or proficiency of convicted Prisoners on the 31st December 1860.

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	Number who can read and write.	Number who can read only.	Of these could read previous to admission.	Total number under instruction.	Language in which they can read and write.		Language or other class now taught in the Jail.		
							Oordoo.	Hindee.	Oordoo.	Hindee.	Arithmetic.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	35	59	94	5	18	76	.....	5	.....
	2	Durriabad, ...	2	...	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	3	Oonao, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	4	2	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
	5	Hurdui, ...	3	1	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
	6	Mahomdee, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	14	10	24	.....	13	8	.....	.....	.....
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	Gonda, ...	32	.....	32	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....
	12	Baraitch, ...	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
		Total, ...	97	72	169	5	42	125	.....	5	.....

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. VIII.

PRODUCT of Jail Manufactures during the year 1860—*Direct or Cash profits.*

Divisions.	Number.	Names of Districts.	1 Expenses of manufactures, and cost of raw material and commission.	2 Realized by Sales.	3 Balance of profit on the year's operations.	4 Add cash in hand remaining from the previous year 1859.	5 Total.	6 Kept in deposit in Treasury or Darogah's hands as a working fund.	7 Finally credited to Govt. through the Civil Auditor.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	7,736 0 3	7,588 15 2	0 0 0	4,146 15 0	4,146 15 0	1,605 2 3	2,541 12 9
	2	Durriabad, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	3	Oonao, ...	8 6 5	78 6 2	69 15 9	0 0 0	69 15 9	69 15 9	0 0 0
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	112 15 6	255 0 7	142 1 1	0 0 0	142 1 1	20 9 10	121 7 3
	5	Hurdui, ...	124 8 11	185 12 10	61 3 11	0 0 0	61 3 11	*86 11 0	124 8 11
	6	Mahomdee, ...	67 14 2	102 15 8	35 1 6	1 8 6	36 10 0	36 10 0	0 0 0
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	0 3 0	151 8 9	151 5 9	7 11 2	159 0 11	17 13 4	141 3 7
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	3 7 9	7 15 6	4 7 9	0 0 0	4 7 9	0 0 0	4 7 9
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	0 0 0	10 13 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 13 5	0 0 0	10 13 5
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	643 13 4	489 9 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	489 9 7	489 9 7	0 0 0
	11	Gonda, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	12	Baraitch, ...	366 13 6	464 15 0	98 1 6	53 14 4	151 15 10	128 12 8	23 3 2
		Total, ...	9,064 2 10	9,336 0 8	562 5 3	4,210 1 0	5,272 13 3	2,455 4 5	2,967 8 10

* Includes Rs. 25-7-1, balance of advance of Rs. 150 sanctioned by Judicial Commissioner.

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix

No.

STATEMENT showing the value of Articles manufactured for Prison Buildings for

Divisions,	Number.	Names of Districts.	1	2	3
			Wheat ground for Prisoners.	Clothing and bedding for prisoners.	Property for Jail purposes.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow, ...	452 2 9	370 0 0	0 0 0
	2	Durriabad, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	3	Oonao, ...	2 8 7	0 0 0	0 7 0
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore, ...	273 2 1	0 0 0	5 7 0
	5	Hurdui, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	6	Mahomdee, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baiswara.	7	Sultanpore, ...	151 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
	8	Roy Bareilly, ...	59 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	9	Pertabgurh, ...	53 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad, ...	261 9 5	701 13 8	3 2 0
	11	Gonda, ...	19 7 7	0 0 0	0 0 0
	12	Baraitch, ...	178 4 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
		Total, ...	1,451 12 2	1,071 13 8	9 0 0

Lucknow:
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

W.

IX.

use, and the product of Convict labor employed in the Jails or Public the year 1860.

4	5	6	7	8	
Baskets for Jail use.	Constructing Jail or other public buildings.	Vegetables grown in Jail garden.	Miscellaneous sales of old clothing, &c.	Total indirect profits.	REMARKS.
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	822 2 9	
0 0 0	0 0 0	4 2 10	0 0 0	4 2 10	
0 7 0	657 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	660 9 4	
5 7 0	2,659 8 0	3 8 0	0 0 0	2,941 9 1	
0 0 0	30 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 12 0	
0 0 0	27 2 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	27 12 0	
0 0 0	498 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	650 6 3	
0 0 0	64 6 0	0 0 0	7 15 6	132 1 6	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	53 4 6	
3 2 0	3,026 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,993 4 5	
0 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47 7 9	
0 0 0	1,320 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,499 0 6	
9 0 0	8,313 10 7	8 4 10	7 15 6	1,062 8 9	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix

No.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing the estimated saving to Govern performing all menial duties in the Jails in

Number.	Names of Districts.	1 Barbers at Rs. 4.	2 Blacksmiths at Rs. 6.	3 Carpenters at Rs. 6.	4 Cooks at Rs. 4.	5 Godown at Rs. 4.	6 Hospital Attendants at Rs. 4.	7 Moochees or Shoemakers at Rs. 4.
1	Lucknow, ...	96 0 0	144 0 0	72 0 0	1,440 0 0	48 0 0	720 0 0	96 0 0
2	Durriabad, ...	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Oonao, ...	0 0 0	35 5 9	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	Seetapore, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	217 2 10	48 0 0	54 2 7	0 0 0
5	Hurdui, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	Mahomdee, ...	48 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	Sultanpore, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	171 4 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	6 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	5 5 4
9	Pertabgurh,...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	192 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 0	24 0 0
10	Fyzabad, ...	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	288 0 0	8 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
11	Gonda, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12	Baraitch, ...	28 0 0	72 10 3	0 0 0	172 0 0	14 5 0	59 8 0	0 0 0
	Total, ...	274 10 4	324 0 0	72 0 0	2,833 6 3	166 5 0	1,025 10 7	125 5 4

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

W.

X.

ment by the substitution of Prison labor for a paid Establishment in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Sweepers at Rs. 3.	Tailors at Rs. 6.	Teachers at Rs. 10.	Washermen at Rs. 4.	Water Carriers at Rs. 3.	Weighmen at Rs. 4.	Writers at Rs. 12.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
252 0 0	216 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0	216 0 0	48 0 0	288 0 0	3,756 0 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	132 0 0	
13 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	120 13 9	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	42 1 6	48 0 0	0 0 0	409 6 11	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	33 0 0	
36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	384 0 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	207 4 5	
0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	8 14 3	47 3 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	266 1 1	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0	412 0 0	
18 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	506 0 0	
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40 0 0	
21 8 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	68 5 0	28 0 0	40 0 0	517 3 3	
341 0 0	234 0 0	120 0 0	56 14 3	686 9 8	172 0 0	352 0 0	6,788 13 5	

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. XI.

STATEMENT showing the loss incurred by hired labor for Prison purposes in the different Jails in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	1 Barbers.	2 Blacksmiths.	3 Carpenters.	4 Masons.	5 Coolies.	6 Tailors.	7 Blacksmiths.	8 Miscellaneous.	9 Total.
1	Lucknow, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 8 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 11 0
2	Durriabad, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 3
3	Oonao, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	6 14 10	0 0 0	2 5 5	10 8 3
4	Seetapore, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	54 15 10	56 1 10
5	Hurdui, ...	3 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 8 0	0 0 0	3 11 0	16 1 0
6	Mahomdee, ...	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	65 11 6
7	Sultanpore, ...	0 1 3	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 15 0	2 9 6	62 14 0	70 4 9
8	Roy Bareilly, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34 5 7	34 5 7
9	Pertabgurh, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
10	Fyzabad, ...	0 0 0	9 6 0	6 9 0	1 10 0	0 0 0	44 7 0	0 0 0	10 2 0	72 2 0
11	Gonda, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12	Baraitch, ...	0 0 0	72 0 0	3 9 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 0 0	5 1 0	81 10 0
	Total, ...	3 15 3	141 6 0	13 0 0	8 8 0	0 3 0	70 2 7	2 9 6	201 6 10	441 3 2

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix Y.

No. XII.

STATEMENT showing the disbursement of sums drawn by Deputy Commissioners in lieu of Convict labor, during the year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	Balance in hand on 1st January 1860.	Amount drawn from Treasury during the year.	Total.	Amount expended during the year.	Balance in hand on the 31st December 1860.	Remarks.
1	Lucknow, ...						No sums were drawn in the Province during the year by Deputy Commissioner, in lieu of Convict labor.
2	Durriabad, ...						
3	Oonao, ...						
4	Seetapore, ...						
5	Hurdui, ...						
6	Mahomdee, ...						
7	Sultanpore, ...						
8	Roy Bareilly, ...						
9	Pertabgurh, ...						
10	Fyzabad, ...						
11	Gonda, ...						
12	Baraitch, ...						
	Total, ...						

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. XIII.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Employment of Prisoners in Trades, Manufactures, &c., in the Jails of the Province of Oudh, during the Year 1860.

| Numbers. | Names of Districts. | Total average number of Prisoners confined in the Jails during the Year 1860. | Prisoners sentenced to Labor. | Without Labor. | | | | | Hospital. | | | Employed on Prison Duties. | | | | | | | | | | | | Trades and Manufactures. | | | | | | | | | | | |

No. XIV.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners who have escaped from Jail or been re-captured during the Year 1860.

Division.	Number.	Names of Districts.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Escaped.	Recaptured.	Still at large.	Ratio of Escaped to Strength per Cent.	Remarks.
Lucknow.	1	Lucknow ...	723·01	3	2	1	...	
	2	Durriabad ...	32·60	...	...	...	...	
	3	Oonao ...	56·90	...	...	...	...	
Khyrabad.	4	Seetapore ...	119·01	...	...	...	...	
	5	Hurdui ...	70·12	2	2	...	...	
	6	Mahomdee ...	64·18	...	...	...	...	
Baiswarah.	7	Sultanpore ...	74·95	...	...	...	...	
	8	Roy Bareilly ...	66·09	2	2	...	...	
	9	Pertabgurh ...	66·03	*1	1	...	...	* Twice escaped and twice recaptured.
Baraitch.	10	Fyzabad ...	262·09	1	...	1	...	
	11	Gonda ...	72·44	...	...	...	...	
	12	Baraitch ...	111·87	3	2	1	...	
		Total...	1719·29	12	9	3	0·60	

(Signed). G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

No. XV.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers in charge of the Jails in the Province of Oudh, during the Year 1860, with the date on which the Annual Returns were received by Judicial Commissioners of Oudh.

Number.	Division.	Commissioner and Superintendent.	Names of Districts.	Names of Officers in charge of the Jails.	Date of receipt of Annual Statement. First transmission.	Received back after correction of errors.
1	Lucknow.	Col. Abbott ...	Lucknow ...	Mr. R. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. C. Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. G. B. Maconochie, Assistant Commissioner.	28th March	
2			Durriabad ...	Mr. J. E. Burton, E. A. C. Mr. F. Lincoln, E. A. C. Mr. G. Lang, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. J. W. Wyllie, Assistant Commissioner.		
3			Oonao ...	Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. E. A. Elliot, Officiating Deputy Commissioner. Mr. H. B. Harrington, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. R. H. Clifford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner. Mr. L. W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. J. E. Burton, E. A. C.		
4	Khyrabad.		Sectapore ...	Mr. F. St. C. Williams, E. A. C. Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. R. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner.		
5		Col. Clarke ...	Hurdui ...	Captain Perkins, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner	13th March	
6			Mahomdee ...	Mr. W. Glynn, Assistant Commissioner Lieut. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner. Ramnarain, Native Doctor.		
7	Baiswarah.		Sultanpore ...	Mr. R. M. Collins, E. A. C. Captain J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner. Captain Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner.	12th April	
8		St. G. Tucker	Roy Bareilly...	Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Assistant Commissioner.		
9			Pertabghur...	Mr. P. A. Walker, E. A. C. Captain J. F. MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner.		
10	Baraich.		Fyzabad ...	Captain Shaw, Assistant Commissioner. Lieut. Hewit, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Haldane, E. A. C. Mr. Knighton, Assistant Commissioner Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner.	13th March	
11		C. Simson ...	Gonda ...	Mr. H. G. Ross, Assistant Commissioner. Lieut. J. A. B. Hewitt, Assistant Commissioner.		
12			Baraitch ...	Mr. H. Sparks, Assistant Commissioner. Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. F. M. Mason, Assistant Commissioner.		

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. XVI.

ABSTRACT showing the number of Prisoners that have undergone Solitary Confinement, or otherwise punished for breach of Jail Rules, during the Year 1860.

NUMBER.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Solitary Cells.	Number of Prisoners placed in Solitary Confinement.	Number of Prisoners punished for breach of Jail Rules.				REMARKS.
				Flogged.	Half died.	Kept in Solitary Confinement.	Otherwise punished.	
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drriabad ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
3	Oonao ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Seetapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hurdui ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
6	Mahomdee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Sultanpore ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
8	Roy Bareilly ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
9	Pertabghur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
10	Fyzabad ...	...	...	42	...	...	...	
11	Gonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Baraitch ...	...	...	8	...	...	2	
	Total ...	1	...	63	1	...	2	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. XVII.

STATEMENT of Admissions and Releases of all classes of Prisoners during the Year 1860.

Number.	Names of Districts.	Remaining in Jail on the 1st January 1860.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Released by Acquittal or Appeal.	Released on payment of Fines or Flogging.	Released on account of Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Released by Expiry of Sentence.	Transported or sent out of Province.	Transferred to other Jails.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Escaped and not re-captured.	Executed.	Balance remaining in Jail on the 31st Dec. 1860.	Total.
1	Lucknow ...	671	2585	3256	1017	449	1	100	600	19	...	6	237	1	5	821	3256
2	Durriabad ...	35	486	521	121	88	1	...	161	...	113	1	5	...	1	30	521
3	Oonao ...	42	608	650	198	177	1	2	103	5	75	1	1	...	4	83	650
4	Seetapore ...	51	780	831	176	168	1	5	189	1	71	...	6	...	2	213	832
5	Hurdui ...	32	902	934	200	327	...	2	135	9	181	1	2	...	1	76	934
6	Mahomdee ...	18	163	181	...	7	...	...	88	8	26	...	4	...	1	47	181
7	Sultanpore ...	72	743	815	273	163	...	3	207	13	38	2	5	...	1	110	815
8	Roy Bareilly	60	714	774	431	94	...	1	67	20	73	1	6	...	2	79	774
9	Pertabghur ...	25	718	743	240	184	...	...	116	3	60	...	1	...	2	137	743
10	Fyzabad ...	164	1145	1309	11	90	2	3	800	73	16	...	25	1	4	284	1309
11	Gonda ...	22	1166	1188	211	624	1	...	104	4	157	2	2	...	1	82	1188
12	Baraitch ...	142	685	827	299	184	...	2	101	14	165	...	12	1	...	49	827
	Total ...	1334	10695	12029	3177	2555	7	118	2671	169	975	14	306	3	24	2011	12029

Lucknow;
Judicial Commissioner's Office,
The 6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix L.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

1. THOUGH the summary settlement recently concluded with the Talookdars has been declared final and perpetual, subject only to revision of assessment, it has, at the same time, been provided that the rights of the under-proprietors, or parties holding an intermediate interest in the land between the Talookdar and the Ryot, "shall be maintained as these rights existed in 1855;" and in para. 5 of Government letter, No. 2016, of 15th June last, it is explained, "that the only way in which the under-proprietors can be protected, is by limiting the demands of the Talookdars against such persons during this settlement, to the amount fixed by Government, as the basis of its own revenue demand."

2. The rule on which we must take our stand for determining the amount payable to the Talookdar by the under-proprietors, or persons holding an intermediate interest between him and the Ryot, is to maintain the rights they were found possessed of in 1855, or just before the annexation of the province, and no others; or we shall be in part repeating the errors of 1857, and reviving extinct rights, as much to the disgust of the intermediate holders in possession as of the Talookdars. Rights conceded by the Talookdars subsequent to the above date will, however, it is almost necessary to observe, be maintained. It would be better indeed to take the *status quo* in the Fuslee years 1262-63, corresponding with the English years 1854-55, as the basis for the determination of these rights; because a general settlement of the land revenue of Oudh was made during those years, and at the same time arrangements were entered into between the Talookdars and the intermediate holders, which are known to have been favorable to the latter, as regards the recognition of their rights: it having been the object of the Talookdars, who were then nearly all in a state of chronic rebellion against the Government, to conciliate them and command their services in the field. The terms, then concluded, gave satisfaction to the under-proprietors, who, in disputed cases, appeal to them now; and they have formed the basis on which pottahs have been given for the past two years. Both parties will cheerfully abide by them now, and they should be adhered to with such deviations only as circumstances in any case may render necessary. These will be adverted to hereafter.

3. But the Chief Commissioner does not, on this account, propose to depart from the fundamental principle of the Land Revenue system of India, that the Government is entitled to a certain portion of the produce of the soil. This right is not the less exercised because Government, for its own convenience, fixes its demand at a proportion of the rental payable by the tillers of the soil, and not of the gross produce of the land, which cannot be conveniently ascertained, and the Chief Commissioner therefore insists on the right of Government to take its share of half (the proportion to which it has limited itself) of the gross rental of the land.

4. If the other course were adopted, if it were resolved first to determine the proportion of the rental payable by the intermediate holders to the Talookdar, and to regard so much only as the available assets from which the Government demand (restricted to half) is to be taken, or in brief, if the limited demand of Government is to depend on the rental receivable by the Talookdar, there will be a great and useless sacrifice of revenue, as the sequel will show. This grave objection would not be remedied by taking a larger proportion than 50 per cent. of the rental received by the Talookdar for the Government demand, for no fixed proportion of this sum would be applicable to all villages alike. In some villages intermediate holders intercept much, in others little, and in some no part at all, of the rental; and therefore the Government demand, tested by this standard, would often appear to exceed the proportion of half assets. Such an appearance of excess, it is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, in the highest degree desirable to avoid, for the principle that half assets constitute the Government demand, has come to be so thoroughly known and appreciated by all classes, who regard it as a sort of pledge given by the Government, that it is of the greatest importance to preserve it from all appearance, even of violation. It is a principle, too, conformable to the theory of the native system, according to which 45 per cent. of the rental was left to the Talookdars and under-proprietors. At the same time they thoroughly recognize the right of the Government to half the gross rental, and admit its claim as paramount to every other.

5. From the very first (*vide* para. 14 of Circular No. 52, dated 12th April 1859,) the Chief Commissioner has given the Talookdars to understand that, where the under-proprietors have enjoyed a share of the profits, their income cannot be double the Government jumma. They fully acknowledge the force of this rule, which has been in practice for nearly two years; and own that the liability to satisfy the just claims of the intermediate holders is on them, and not on the Government.

6. The Supreme Government has determined that the broad principle above enunciated, that it is entitled to 50 per cent. of the gross rental of the land, shall be kept steadily in view. It may sometimes be a consequence of adhering to it that the share of the rental of a village left to the Talookdars, after deducting the Government demand, is very trifling, because numerous intermediate holders intercept the greater part; but the Government is not therefore called upon to surrender any portion of its legitimate demand in favor of the Talookdar, for he will make up the deficit from other villages, in which few or no intermediate holders are to be met with, and from the scope afforded for improvement of his property, by bringing the waste and abandoned lands under cultivation.

7. Instances have, indeed, been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice, where the intermediate holders have never paid the Talookdar more, and sometimes not so much as the present Government demand; and the cause is, not that the demand is high, but because, being of an independent and turbulent character, and of the same family as the Talookdar, who is really no more than "*primus inter pares*," they have merely

paid the revenue *through* him. (The Chief Commissioner in these remarks has more particularly in view the Birhur and Kapradah Talookahs.)

8. Where then such intermediate holders are found to have never paid more than the Government demand, which may be fixed at settlement, on an estimate of the gross rental, the Talookdar can be permitted to take that much only from them, plus 5 per cent. If more than this is required to give the Talookdar a fair compensation, it may be provided from the Government share. But cases of this kind must be considered special and exceptional, and the reasons for admitting them must be fully explained in the Settlement Record, and reported for sanction. In considering the question of granting such allowance, regard must be had to the aggregate profits derived by a Talookdar from his talookah ; for, as previously explained, these, though *nil* on a particular village, may be fully adequate on the whole estate.

9. The same course will be followed if the intermediate holders are found to have paid *less* than the Government revenue; and instances of this kind do occur in the Fyzabad District. But they will be compelled to pay him heneeforth the full demand which he has to render to the Government, plus 5 per cent. The claim of these intermediate proprietors to continue to pay at the former rate, and thus enjoy more than 50 per cent of the rental, is quite preposterous, for if the Talookdars were altogether set aside, and they were admitted to direct engagements with the Government, it would abate not one jot of its legitimate demand in their favor; and this is what actually came to pass in 1856, without any objection being raised by them. They can then have no possible ground of complaint, if they are now made to pay *through* the Talookdar, what they would have to pay to Government, if there were no Talookdar at all. Their possession of the village lands remains unaffected by this arrangement, and it would be absurd to make them great pecuniary gainers at the cost of Government, by maintaining their subordination to the Talookdar.

10. It is true, such villages ought never to have been settled with the Talookdar, as he really was no more than a mere Sudder Malgoozar; but he cannot now be deprived of the right of engaging for them *against his will.* If, however, he does not care to retain them on the terms above explained, he is at liberty to resign them.

11. It has been explained that only the subordinate rights existing in 1855, or subsequently conceded, are now to be recognized and recorded. If, then, those persons who once held an intermediate interest in the land between the Talookdar and the Ryot, are found to have been reduced, prior to annexation, to the position of mere cultivators, they will not be raised from it now. The Chief Commissioner thinks it will be usually found that in a village settled with a Talookdar, but occupied by a *ci-devant* proprietary community, the head men of each Thoke or Puttee (sub-divisions of a village) have enjoyed certain rights and advantages in consideration of their being representatives of the former independent body, and of managing the village for the Talookdar. These rights they most likely enjoy in the form of a low rate on their seer land, or some beegahs held at low rent; and other members of the brother-

hood in occupation of the village lands may have been admitted to a share in them. For instance, one of these intermediate holders instead of paying the Talookdar 150 Rs. for the land he holds as seer, which is the amount that would be due at ordinary village rates, pays 50 Rs. only. That sum will, to speak in a broad sense, be recorded at the settlement as the amount payable by him and his co-sharers for their seer lands to the Talookdar. They will thus enjoy 100 Rs. of the rental as their intermediate interest. For the other lands, which they hold on the same terms as non-proprietary cultivators, they will pay at the same rate as the latter do. The total amount payable by each man, will then be recorded in a specifie sum for his entire holding. There may be few or many of these intermediate holders, according as the former proprietary communities are found in different degrees of vitality. But other village occupants, though members of the same brotherhood, if they had ceased, before annexation, to enjoy any similar rights or advantages, will not be admitted to any now.

12. The Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that most members of the brotherhood resident in the villages in 1264 Fuslee, were in possession of their rights; and that those who then came forward to claim lost rights, had been absent from their villages for years. But many of these latter, and many disbanded Sepoys, will now be found in the position of mere cultivators, and such will continue to hold their land at the ordinary village rates.

13. It will be understood that the broad rule in paragraph 13, is open to many exceptions; and that the amount payable by the intermediate holder will often have to be determined with reference to other considerations. If his seer holding has been much augmented since 1262-63 Fuslee, he will be justly liable to enhanced payment. The value of the land may have much altered since that time. If it has been increased by the enterprize of the Talookdar, the payment of the intermediate holder should be proportionately raised. If by his own enterprize, then he will enjoy the full benefit of it. Or, the value of the land may have depreciated, in which case re-adjustment of the amount payable by the intermediate holder will be necessary. Very often the pay of soldiers was given in the form of a reduction on the rent of the village that furnished them. In that case the rent will be liable to enhancement.

14. The heads of the former proprietary body may have held an uninterrupted lease of the entire village, ("held it pukka," as the phrase is,) paras. 7 to 9 treat of such cases. Those only admitted to a share in the profits arising out of such a lease, will be recorded as participating in its advantages. Leases of this kind must be distinguished from mere casual farming leases (Moostagerie) at varying terms. Neither the terms of such a lease current at annexation, nor the lease itself, will necessarily be held binding at this settlement.

15. By para. 4 of the Government letter quoted above, the control of the waste lands within the area of each village on his estate, rests with the Talookdar; unless usage has clearly given the liberty of reclamation to the under-proprietors. All

extensive tracts of jungle have been marked off, and separately disposed of by Government.

16. It is impossible to foresee all the questions of detail that may arise in the course of this settlement. When the Deputy Commissioner thinks they are not provided for by the general rules laid down, he will refer them. The distribution of Pottahs rendered compulsory on all the Talookdars by the Chief Commissioner's Circulars, No. 79 of 26th May, 1859, and No. 51 of 6th April, 1859, will have greatly smoothed the way to a settlement of the rights of the intermediate holders, and the insight which the Deputy Commissioners have acquired into the relations between Talookdars and intermediate holders while deciding the many disputes which have arisen out of the grant of Pottahs, will facilitate their dealing with any complicated cases that may present themselves.

17. On the subject of *Birt* tenures, which, in a few districts, constitute a peculiar form of intermediate interest in the land, the Chief Commissioner offers the following remarks:—

18. *Birts* were given for whole Mouzahs, or patches of land in Mouzahs; the latter will be first adverted to.

19. These tenures when granted by the Talookdar for money received, will be maintained as representing the proprietary rights of the *Birteeas*, who, by purchase, have acquired the position of intermediate holders, and as constituting the portion of the profits left them by the Talookdar. But, if given by Teecadars to whom the Talookdar may have leased the village, the tenures will not be entitled to be maintained, because Teecadars had no authority to grant such rights. *Birts* given by the original Zemindars, before the village was incorporated in the Talookah, will be upheld, unless the Talookdar resumed them prior to 1262-63 F. S.

20. Those *Birts* conferred by favor, or "*Ryaytte Birts*", as they are styled in contradistinction to the former or *bai birts*, are not *birts* in their essential characteristics, but are identical with the rent-free grants made by the Talookdars, and therefore liable to resumption by them at regular settlement, when the Government will take its full share of the rental; as has already been explained in para. 14 of the Maafee Rules.

21. *Birts* of entire Mouzahs are very common in Gondah and Goruckpore. They originated in purchases from needy Talookdars, and sometimes in clearing leases of jungle land. In the Ootrowla and Bubnee Pergunnahs of the Gondah district, the Birteeas had been, in many instances, admitted to direct engagements with the native Government for years previous to annexation, and of course were settled with them, and should have been at the late summary settlement, on the principle that we are not bound to restore to Talookdars what they had lost before our rule commenced.

22. In others the Birteeas held under the Talookdar on the terms of their *Birt* Pottahs. These generally were, that 10 per cent or *dyhuk*, as it was called, on the amount of the Pottahs, should be returned to them; that while they held on their Pottahs, the entire control of the village rested with them; and if they threw them up, rather than accept enhanced terms, they were entitled to 10 per cent on the collections. Sometimes the Birteea's proprietary profits were shown in holding a portion of the area "Nankar."

23. In other instances, the Birteeas had been stripped of every vestige of proprietary right; for embarrassed Talookdars would sell the *Birt* of a village several times over; and nothing was more common than to see several claimants to the *Birt* of a village, each with his Pottah in correct form.

24. Where the Birteea has lost possession, there is no more to be said. We are not to restore it to him. But the Chief Commissioner is clearly of opinion, that the Birteeas who were found in direct engagement with the state at annexation, or who have uninterruptedly held whole villages on the terms of their Pottahs under the Talookdars, must be maintained in the full enjoyment of their rights in subordination to the Talookdars. It is no argument that the Talookdar may not realize more than 10 per cent above the Government demand; such Birt tenures must be considered an intermediate interest between the Talookdar and the Ryot, and, as such, entitled to be maintained.

25. The meaning of the term "*Birt*" is a "*cession.*" It was the purchase of the proprietary rights subordinate to the Talookdar on certain conditions as to payment of rent, which were held to be binding, though, undoubtedly, often violated by superior power. In Gorruckpore, the Birteeas were generally admitted to direct engagements, though charged with a *malikana* of 20 per cent to the Talookdar. Here we must deal with the superior party.

26. Instructions are also required regarding the treatment of *Shunkullup* at settlement. Some Shunkullup is of much the same nature as Birt; and, therefore, will be governed by the same rules. But it differs so far from "Bai Birt," that is, a condition of the former tenure that the Talookdar can redeem it at any time by repaying the purchase money. The option of availing himself of this condition should be afforded him at settlement. Other "Shunkullup," that which is styled *kooshust*, and usually given to Brahmins and Pundits, is a pure Macfee tenure given by the Talookdar; and will be treated like other rent-free grants by Talookdars.

27. The above observations refer to villages settled with Talookdars. With regard to Zemindars, and all other parties not being Talookdars, with whom the summary settlement has been made, the orders of Government, No. 6268 of 18th October, are, that the late Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 31 of 28th January 1859, (which declared the settlement with these parties also final and irrevocable) "must not be strictly enforced; and that opportunity must be allowed at the regular settlement to

all disappointed claimants, to bring forward their claims; and all such claims must be heard and disposed of in the usual manner." These instructions are too clear to need comment. All who are not Talookdars will be known by their not having received Sunnuds. To all lands held by such persons, claims must be heard, whether they were brought forward at the late settlement or not; for many had not the opportunity of appearing then. Regarding claims resting on mortgages, detailed instructions have already been given. All other claims will come under the provisions of Clause 12, Section I of Act XIV of 1859, prescribing 12 years as the period of limitation to suits for rights in land, to be computed back from the date of settlement of the village in 1858-59, if the claim was made then; and, if not, from any subsequent date on which it was preferred, up to the time the cause of action arose, which will be the date of dispossession. Possession given at the settlement in 1264 Fusle will not bar adverse claims, for that was but a summary settlement; nor will it be allowed to extend the period of limitation. This rule will apply to all claims to land, whether to whole villages, or fractional interests or specific portions (Puttees).

28. Decisions passed prior to the mutiny on the Civil side of the Revenue Courts, in suits arising out of claims of equal interests to rights in land, will be respected at regular settlement, if they had been upheld on appeal by a Commissioner, but not otherwise, if now objected to; in which case the decision is open to review, as it is a reasonable inference that the decisions of a Deputy Commissioner would have been appealed but for the breaking out of the mutiny, and might have been reversed.

29. The Chief Commissioner has determined to make no distinction in the records between cultivators at fixed rates, and cultivators at will. Abstractedly viewed, he considers that to give a title of permanent occupancy at an unvarying rent to the tiller of the soil, is an invasion of the rights of property, and a clog on enterprise and improvement. It must be shown that nothing less will suffice to guard the ryot from exaction, to justify such a measure. There is not the slightest possibility of this result happening in Oudh; consequently, the measure is utterly unsuited to the Province. In three-fourths of Oudh, there is a deficiency of cultivators. They are so valuable, that no landlord would seek to dispossess a good one; and a bad one he should be free to get rid of. Even in those parts where the population is more abundant, no symptom that the cultivator needs protection has been manifested. The question has not been stirred by the cultivators themselves. To create an element of present discord in order to provide against a contingency that cannot possibly occur for the next 30 years throughout three parts of the Province, or for 7 or 8 years to come, at least, in the remaining fourth, would demonstrate a wanton spirit of meddling. The abandoned and waste lands of Oudh will furnish occupation to any number of cultivators for many years to come; and if increase of population in the already thickly populated districts of the south-east of Oudh should eventually have the effect of driving cultivators across the Gogra, it would be the greatest benefit that could be conferred in the Province. It may further be observed,

that the extension of the system of granting Pottahs down to every one who holds land of another, which the Chief Commissioner has directed, will afford ample protection to every cultivator.

30. For villages held by Zemindars, or independent proprietary communities in direct engagement with the Government, *Khewuts* will be prepared in the manner prescribed in directions for Settlement Officers. They are not required for Talookdary villages, as the *Khuteonees* will show the rights and liabilities of the intermediate holders.

31. The rights of intermediate holders, &c., having been determined under the instructions above given, they should be recorded in the *Wajib-ool-urz*; which should be prepared in accordance with the rules given in para. 167 of the directions to Settlement Officers.

Appendix J.

No. I.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Specifications.	1859-60.	1860-61.
I.	Land Revenue, &c. — 1. Land Revenue.	102,56,862	104,82,120
	2. Sayer, ...	2,88,518	1,17,261
	3. Abkaree, ...	6,88,712	7,46,135
II.	Assessed Taxes, ... — 1. Income Tax, ...	.....	1,25,999
	2. Tobacco License, ...	.....	.....
	3. Duty on Arts, Trades, &c. ...	302,062	7,73,646
III.	Customs, ...	110	42
IV.	Salt, ...	3,15,022	4,794
V.	Opium, ...	19,672	46,488
VI.	Stamps, ...	1,43,694	2,03,563
VII.	Post Offices, ...	1,30,142	1,26,292
VIII.	Electric Telegraph, ...	6,430	10,087
IX.	Law and Justice, ...	1,81,689	2,07,934
X.	Police, ...	.....	2,61,815
XI.	Mint, ...	.....	.....
XII.	Marine, ...	.....	.....
XIII.	Public Works, ...	46,161	45,496
XIV.	Tributes, &c., ...	.....	.....
XV.	Miscellaneous, Civil, ...	46,68,584	13,35,223
	,, Military, ...	2,02,420	
XVI.	Public Debt, ...	82,53,316	46,14,075
XVII.	Adjusted Receipts on account of other Governments, ...	4,22,714	58,928
XVIII.	Remittances from other Governments, ...	1,89,41,285	1,41,82,211
	Total, ...	4,48,67,393	3,33,62,109

Appendix J.

No. 2.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Specifications.	1859-60.	1860-61.
A.	Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks, ...	98,633	43,845
B.	Charges against Income, ...	.....	.....
I.	Revenue Department.		
1.	Land Revenue, ...	933,838	10,68,841
2.	Assessed Taxes, ...	477	1[illegible]647
3.	Customs, ...	.....	.....
4.	Salt, ...	12,177	.....
5.	Opium, ...	.....	5,592
6.	Stamp, ...	4,625	12,205
7.	Post Office, ...	119,156	90,279
8.	Electric Telegraph, ...	11,168	3,427
9.	Superannuation Pension, ...	9,179	9,225
10.	Miscellaneous, ...	11,15,252	7,08,311
	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	12,82,457	8,18,934
E.	Civil Service.		
I.	Public Works, ...	16,85,249	22,37,023
II.	Salaries and Expenses of Public Department,	2,69,671	2,98,621
III.	Law and Justice, ...	6,32,970	5,95,518
IV.	Police, ...	28,04,516	14,68,141
V.	Education, Science and Art, ...	1,643	2,443
VI.	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services,	.....	19,310
VII.	Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes,	28,920	40,165
VIII.	Marine, ...	9,509	1,415
IX.	Miscellaneous, ...	53,995	37,240
X.	Civil Contingencies, ...	2,326	5,118
F.	Public Debt, ...	100,37,113	72,95,053
G.	Adjusted charges on account of other Governments, ...	5,75,894	2,45,981
II.	Remittances to other Governments, ...	234,87,935	1,65,14,481
	Total, ...	431,76,703	3,33,07,917

Appendix K

Statement of Cases tried by Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

NAME OF TALOOKDAR.	No. of Criminal Cases decided.	No. of Revenue Cases decided.	Total No. of Cases decided.	Number of Decisions.					
				Appealed.		Confirmed.		Reversed.	
				Revenue.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Criminal.	Revenue.	Criminal.
Raja Cashee Persaud, ...	30	6	36	3	...	1	...	2	...
Raja Furzund Alli Khan, ...	.....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuzzul Russool, ...	7	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdry Hushmut Ally, ...	12	15	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharaja Maun Sing, ...	63	411	474	15	3	2	3	8	...
Rae Ibrahim Bullee, ...	.....	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazee Surfraz Ally, ...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hakim Kurm Ally, ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shumshere Bahadur, ...	39	31	70	1	3	1	2	...	...
Thakoor Goonasee Sing, ...	....	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirza Agha Jan, ...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirza Ahmed Beg, ...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Hurdeo Bux, ...	26	8	34	...	1	...	1	...	...
Chowdry Mahomed Ushruff, ...	28	18	46	3	1	...	1	3	...
Thakoor Dal Sing, ...	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain J. Hearsey, ...	1	.....	1	..	...	...	1	...	...
Major A. P. Orr, ...	2	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain W. Bunbury, ...	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lal Shunkur Bux, ...	17	26	43	3	...	2	...	1	...
Raja Dieg Bijye Sing, ...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdree Surfraz Ahmed, ...	.....	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baboo Dukhi Narinjiee Mookerjee, ...	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Madho Sing, ...	41	58	99	...	2	...	2	...	...
Raja Jughal Sing, ...	32	68	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Madho Pertab Sing, ...	.....	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raja Roostum Shah, ...	21	63	84	2	...	...	...	2	...
Baboo Surubjeet Sing, ...	8	11	19	...	1	...	1	...	...
Raja Hunwunt Sing, ...	5	43	48	3	...	3	...	...	...
Dewan Hurnungul Sing, ...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
Meer Bakur Hoossein, ...	24	64	88	7	2	1	2	5	...
Maharaja of Bulrampore, ...	27	27	54	2	...	1	...	1	...
Bikurma Sing, ...	19	349	368	21	1	7	1	14	...
Total, ...	394	1,320	1,714	63	14	17	14	3	...

Appendix K.*

ADDRESS OF THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDH TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

My Lord,—We offer thanks first to the merciful and gracious God, the protector of the World and all that dwell therein, who, after causing the evil days to pass, has bestowed on us days of peace. This world (and all that it contains) is a garden created for the enjoyment of God himself the Physician. Whenever cruel rulers waste it, like the summer sun, by their fierceness, and strip it of its flowers and leaves, then He, through some of his chosen Agents, orders the rain of mercy and compassion, and makes it green and fresh. Afterwards he regards with fond interest the handiwork, and makes his chosen Agents beloved and respected throughout the world. This has been exemplified in the troublous times recently gone by, in which, after innumerable calamities had been inflicted by violent and savage rulers, increased honor and renown came to our chosen Queen, who rides upon the Heavens, (may her Empire and power endure!) and to your Excellency, her representative and our Lord, dear to the hearts of all.

In truth, your Excellency has gained elevated rank and the love of all, and we have obtained an opportunity of showing our gratitude, and offering our praises to you.

My Lord, we not only thank your Excellency for this, that for our benefit, and for the sake of pleasing God, you extinguished your anger and displeasure with compassion and mercy, and justly issued, in succession, advantageous orders and beneficial circulars; but we are especially grateful for this, that you came in person to Allahabad to issue these orders, and to see to their faithful execution at all times. For the purpose of carrying out the above measures, you selected Officers whose appointment was efficacious in every respect, and advantageous to the people. My Lord, that physician alone can attain his object in whose laboratory there are men who can judge of each disease.

At that time, in one direction, the pile of the fire of the rebellion blazed high, and consumed the plain of the citizens. On the other side, the storm of the water of the swords of the troops of the Commander-in-Chief, coming in waves to extinguish the fire, turned the whole kingdom into chaos. In that time of struggle the poor people, struck with infatuation, could not protect themselves, but, like animals in a forest burning all round them, and neither able to fly nor to remain, were overwhelmed in destruction.

Praised be the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, and his Assistants, Colonel Barrow and Colonel Bruce, for their wisdom and prudence. These men, in the critical time, drew the reins of the horse of anger, and spread the carpet of counsel and friendship. As a good physician first expels from the body of the patient the disturbing cause which endangers his life and then applies remedies, so the above Officer removed the evil counsellors and godless from among the people, through whose influence they were blinded, and unable to distinguish friends from foes, and by the help of his

Assistants above-named, began to give hope to us, half-dead through fear. This was the first stage of order and peace.

To give hope to the patients, a Proclamation, offering protection of life and property to all who should timely surrender and yield submission to the British Government, was issued. This was a cause of confidence; and had such effect, that great and small, being saved from the disease of infatuation, were restored to their former state.

My Lord, in former times, on such occasions, it was considered right to subdue the people by severe measures. But in truth God has placed a ruler over his subjects to be a father and mother to his creatures; and as it has been made incumbent on the ruler to protect the people, so it is lawful for him, in return for that protection, to levy a revenue from them. But it is not proper for the father to withdraw his affection from his infatuated children, and cast them into a sea of displeasure. It is rather incumbent on him to bear all patiently, and to try by all means to support them. It was thus that, on the departure of Mr. R. Montgomery, your Excellency, through the excellent appointment of Mr. Wingfield, completed all the arrangements which had been left unfinished, and fulfilled the duties of Her Majesty the Queen, who rides on the Heavens, (may her Empire and power endure!) and the duties of your Excellency's office, whereby you acquired a distinguished name among the wise. We sincerely thank you for the adoption of these measures, the beneficial effects of which were such as we had read of only in history. But although these measures gave assurance of safety to all, yet it must be remembered that they would not have removed the uneasiness and the ruin which the administration of 1856 had caused, had not your Excellency held out assurance, through Mr. Wingfield, that the rights which they had enjoyed for 800 years, but which were then in abeyance, would be confirmed to them in perpetuity, on a new and secure basis.

My Lord, as Natives of Hindostan, we do not consider our houses our own if the land on which they stand does not belong to us in perpetual right, and we do not look upon the people of the house as our own, if we have no control over them. Nothing so much as this could give vigor to our mind, and induce us to offer up prayers to the Almighty for the prosperity of the British Government. In following the course they did on these two points, the object of your Excellency's Agents above-named, was not only to consult our happiness, but also to strengthen the ties of affection which subsist between us and the British Government, and have given stability to our state.

My Lord, a country may be conquered and a house may be founded by the sword, but the history of centuries proves that the perpetual stability of that house depends on the love of the people. The present assembly may believe that the work of the sword is to divide, not to unite.

Wise men consider that the basis of Empire is strengthened by the ties of affection. Actuated by this consideration, the Emperor Joollaloodeen Mahomed Akbur, of the

House of Timour, followed that course. But it was left incomplete, in order to display the fame of Her Majesty the Queen, who rides on the Heavens, and your Excellency, her Viceroy, who has re-established the English power over all India, and especially in Oude, on this foundation, and left a good example to future Sovereigns.

We cannot indeed complain that the former Police, Judicial, and Revenue arrangements were not good; but we can undoubtedly say that the alterations made by your Excellency in these arrangements have proved highly beneficial to the people, and have fulfilled the designs of the people of former times. And you have shown that the Queen of England is not the Sovereign of the English only, but is considered by the Natives of Hindostan as God's Vicegerent.

We shall specify a few of these :—

1*st.*—There is the Talookdaree Settlement, which has not only contributed to remove the fears of the people, but re-established peace, which is only a drop in the ocean of its good effects. On careful observation it will be found that the signs of the contentment of the people, such as the establishment of bazars and gardens, the erection of houses, and the excavation of tanks and wells, were fewer under the former Settlement with the Zemindars, than in the thirty-three months of the experiments of the present Settlement. The cause is, that the former petty Zemindars were not able to spend thousands of rupees on such works, and their income was sufficient only for their maintenance and the costs of suits which they used to bring against each other. By the present arrangements, on the contrary, the Zemindars live in the enjoyment of their petty rights, which are fixed by their respective Talookdars, and have no cause to incur any expense, while the Talookdars on their part are bent on improving their estates, by the construction of works from the profits of their property.

2*nd.*—The new arrangements which have been made in the Police Department, through Colonel Bruce and other Officers, have not only protected the life and property of the people from the hands of thieves and robbers, but also put an instant stop to bribery. O just Ruler! life and property may truly be said to be safe when a man enjoys them without any one's interference.

3*rd.*—By the arrangements made in the Judicial Department, every poor Ryot, without incurring expense, without undergoing the trouble of resorting to a Court at a distant place, and without the intervention of the Amlah, can get his case decided by his own Talookdar, who understands his affairs.

My Lord, in confirming the aforesaid arrangements, your Excellency has not only established a claim to our lasting gratitude, but has, beyond doubt, furthered the ends of justice.

The territory of Oudh, in freshness and beauty, was beyond comparison with any garden. But for a time, being filled with wild and ravenous beasts, it became a fearful

desert. Thanks! a hundred times thanks! to your Excellency, the kind and the generous. We are grateful also to the Officers by whose unremitting exertions this thorny forest has become the envy of the garden. This place your Excellency saw with astonishment on the 26th October 1859, when you held a general Durbar at Lucknow. We shall never forget the remarkable day when your Excellency as Viceroy, surrounded by the Civil and Military Officers, received us, the representatives of the people of Oudh, in Durbar.

Your countenance then glowed with affection for the people of Oudh. Blessed! Blessed! Blessed! be our beloved Queen, who rides on the Heavens. Blessed be the day and the moment when our Viceroy restored to us those rights which we have enjoyed from time immemorial, but of which we were for a while deprived, and when you thus fulfilled the will of the Almighty, who is full of mercy and love for his creatures, and when you conferred on us Khilluts, and Jagheers, and Titles, which will descend as signs to our posterity. These presents not only displayed the unbounded generosity of your heart, but made every one desirous of rendering services to the British Government.

In concluding our address, we fervently pray Almighty God to continue to maintain over us the protection of Her Majesty and your Excellency, and to dispose the hearts of us and of our descendants to pray, and our tongues to praise, because we can give no other return for all these favors.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

TALOOKDARS OF OUDH,—I receive your Address with much pleasure.

I am glad to acknowledge the spirit of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the Government which pervades it.

I am glad too that you have chosen to present it to me here, in the Capital of British India, amongst a community of your fellow-subjects, to whom you and your Province are as yet but little known, and in the presence of the Chief Officers of the State assembled to receive you.

You have referred to various incidents in the recent History of Oudh. That History has, indeed, been an eventful one.

Six years ago Oudh was the worst governed country in India. Nowhere were life and property more insecure, or oppression and violence more flagrant.

Two years elapsed, in the course of which Oudh came under British rule, but mutiny and rebellion soon reached the new Province, and raged in every corner of it.

Two years more, and rebellion had been crushed and peace restored. Sharp punishment swept the guiltiest from amongst you, but mercy remained for those who made submission, and favor for those who were cordial in their allegiance.

Again two years, and prosperity has followed so closely upon peace, that there is now no part of Hindostan more flourishing, or more full of promise for the future. The ancient system of land tenure has been restored, but has been placed upon a new and clear foundation. The preservation of the great families of the soil has been encouraged and facilitated. The rights of the humbler occupants have been protected. Garrisons have been reduced; Police diminished. The country is so tranquil, that an English child might travel from one end of it to the other in safety; so thriving, that its people have been the most prompt and liberal of all the Natives of India in responding to the cry of their famishing brethren of the North West. Whilst you, who are now the independent Magistracy of your Province, have already become, although you are the newest of the Queen's Indian subjects, the foremost of them in the practice of self-government; and in enforcing, by your example and authority, an intelligent reverence for law and order.

Such are some of the chief changes, briefly told, which have passed over your country in the last few years; and they present lessons which it behoves you—and not you alone, but your fellow-countrymen of all India—to lay to heart.

You have seen it proved before your eyes that there is no section, or race, or multitude of you, which can hope to brave the power of the English Government with impunity.

You have seen that those who resist or cross that Government, it is sure and swift to punish, although, justice satisfied, it is eager to forgive and to forget.

You have seen that those who serve it earnestly it is never forgetful to reward.

And you have seen,—and you are yourselves the evidence of this,—that it is its wish and purpose to seek out amongst you the Chiefs and great Landholders of India, those in whom it may safely repose its confidence, and, having found them, to place power and influence freely in their hands, and to uphold them to the respect of their fellow-subjects of every class.

Impress these lessons upon those around you. Teach them to your children. And if you desire, as to-day you have told me that you do desire, to show your gratitude for the treatment which you have received, let it be your care, one and all, each in his sphere, to do all that in you lies, to make certain that by no act or example of yours shall the Government which has confided in you be exposed to the reproach of having misplaced its confidence, or the gentry of India be taunted with having proved unworthy of their trust. To secure this you have only to continue steadfast, as you have hitherto been, in the honest and zealous exercise of the powers which have been given to you.

If difficulties or perplexities should meet you, have recourse to the Chief Commissioner of your Province for guidance. You will find him, as you have found his predecessors, Sir Robert Montgomery and Mr. Wingfield, your best adviser and your truest friend.

I am glad to see that you appreciate at their value the services which those distinguished Officers, and others associated with them, have rendered to your country.

Talookdars, it is uncertain whether I shall ever set foot in Oudh again. Perhaps not. But though I may now be speaking to you face to face for the last time, the interest which I feel in the prosperity of your country will never cease. It is a deep interest, and it will be a lasting one, not only because the prosperity of Oudh involves the happiness of seven millions of people, who became subjects of the Queen of England by circumstances which made an anxious care for their well-being one of the most solemn duties that ever fell upon a Governor General of India, but also because the continued success of England's Government, as it is now administered in Oudh, will be a standing proof that, in spite of bygone animosities, and of the broadest differences of race, religion, and social usage, a generous and trustful rule is the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people.

Appendix L.

DISTRIBUTION Return of H. M.'s European and Native Troops Stationed in the Province of Oudh.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank & File.	STATIONS.
Divisional and Brigade Staff, ...	32	2	.....	.....	.....	
2nd (The Queen's) Dragoon Guards,... ...	36	5	1	644	.....	Lucknow.
2-11 Royal Artillery, ...	4	1	1	204	.....	,,
Head Quarters 11th Brigade Royal Arty. ...	4	1	.....	6	.....	,,
3-1 Bengal Artillery, ...	6	1	.....	74	85	,,
1-6 Ditto ditto, ...	5	1	.....	73	.....	,,
1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, ...	33	3	.....	1,095	.....	,,
Her Majesty's 4th Europeans, ...	18	2	.....	200	.....	,,
,, 16th Irregular Cavalry, ...	2	1	.....	.....	456	,,
,, Meerut Levy, ...	6	1	.....	.....	679	,,
1-11 Royal Artillery, ...	3	1	.....	192	.....	Fyzabad.
Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, ...	21	3	.....	912	.....	,,
Wing 1st Hodson's Horse, ...	4	1	.....	.....	230	,,
Ditto 9th Punjab Infantry,...	3	1	.....	.....	373	,,
6-14 Royal Artillery, ...	4	1	1	199	.....	Roy Bareilly.
R. Wing Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, ...	8	1	.....	370	.....	,,
Wing 1st Hodson's Horse, ...	2	.....	.....	.....	208	,,
Ditto 9th Punjab Infantry,...	1	.....	.....	.....	347	,,
3-11 Royal Artillery, ...	2	.....	.....	191	.....	Seetapore.
Wing 48th Regiment, ...	18	3	.....	414	.....	,,
32nd Regiment N. Infantry, ...	7	1	.....	1	647	,,
8th Irregular Cavalry,...	3	1	.....	.....	468	,,
2nd Hodson's Horse, ...	5	1	.....	.....	489	Gonda.
1-13 Light Infantry, ...	39	2	.....	982	[illegible]	,,
Kumaon Levy, ...	4	1	.....	.....	773	,,
Moradabad Levy, ...	4	1	.....	9	709	Baraitch.
						Total of all Ranks.
Total, ...	274	34	3	5,566	5,464	11,341

Appendix M 1.

A. PART I.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Dispensaries in the Province of Oudh for the year 1860.

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number.	Divisions.		DISTRICTS.	Patients.	No. remaining from last year.	No. admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Partially relieved.	Discharged or Incurable.	Died.	Ceased to attend.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Remaining at end of year.	Average No. of Patients during the year.	REMARKS.
1	Lucknow.	Lucknow.	King's Hospital, English system,	In door,	24	360	384	275	27	3	49	4	0	358	26	24·70	
				Out door,	78	5,040	5,118	4,174	403	20	18	411	0	5,026	92	111·33	
				Total,	102	5,400	5,502	4,449	430	23	67	415	0	5,384	118	136·03	
2			Eunanee Hospital, Greek system,	In door,	17	176	193	136	9	3	15	15	0	178	15	16·05	
				Out door,	71	9,816	9,887	3,264	655	0	0	5,855	0	9,774	113	176·80	
				Total,	88	9,992	10,080	3,400	664	3	15	5,870	0	9,952	128	192·85	
3			Huzratgunge, Dispensary,	In door,	7	169	176	144	0	1	18	0	1	164	12	9·60	
				Out door,	15	1,816	1,831	1,772	0	6	1	13	0	1,792	39	28·50	
				Total,	22	1,985	2,007	1,916	0	7	19	13	1	1,956	51	38·10	
4		City	Lock Hospital,	In door,	14	358	372	323	0	0	1	0	0	338	34	31·00	
				Out door,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Total,	14	358	372	323	0	0	1	0	0	338	34	31·00	
5			Durriabad,	In door,	7	120	127	103	3	2	10	0	4	122	5	6·00	
				Out door,	18	1,291	1,309	1,081	164	25	0	16	0	1,286	23	30·60	
				Total,	25	1,411	1,436	1,184	167	27	10	16	4	1,408	28	36·60	
6			Oonao,	In door,	6	79	85	66	2	1	3	0	4	76	9	4·18	
				Out door,	9	521	530	479	8	3	3	3	0	496	34	18·66	
				Total,	15	600	615	545	10	4	6	3	4	572	43	22·84	
7		Kityabad.	Seetapore,	In door,	2	127	129	82	0	0	18	19	0	119	10	6·33	
				Out door,	0	480	480	456	0	0	0	9	0	465	15	19·94	
				Total,	2	607	609	538	0	0	18	28	0	584	25	26·47	
8			Hurdui,	In door,	0	37	37	27	4	0	2	0	1	34	3	2·16	
				Out door,	5	574	579	419	61	2	24	69	0	575	4	9·06	
				Total,	5	611	616	446	65	2	26	69	1	609	7	11·22	
9			Mahomdee,	In door,	0	57	57	47	0	0	6	0	0	53	4	1·15	
				Out door,	0	954	954	919	0	0	0	0	0	919	35	7·60	
				Total,	0	1,011	1,011	966	0	0	6	0	0	972	39	8·75	

A. PART I.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Patients.	No. remaining from last year.	No. admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Partially relieved.	Discharged or Incurable.	Died.	Ceased to attend.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Remaining at end of year.	Average No. of Patients during the year.	REMARKS.
10	BAISWARAH.	Sultanpore, ...	In door, ...	0	55	55	32	0	0	17	2	0	51	4	4·00	
			Out door, ...	0	2,323	2,323	2,131	0	0	0	122	0	2,253	70	96·00	
			Total, ...	0	2,378	2,378	2,163	0	0	17	124	0	2,304	74	100·00	
11		Roy Bareilly, ...	In door, ...	3	113	116	88	1	6	13	0	0	108	8	7·25	
			Out door, ...	16	936	952	879	1	7	0	38	0	925	27	14·00	
			Total, ...	19	1,049	1,068	967	2	13	13	38	0	1,033	35	21·25	
12		Pertabgurh,...	In door, ...	0	188	188	114	6	2	13	37	0	172	16	17·00	
			Out door, ...	0	1,550	1,550	1,294	133	0	4	81	0	1,512	38	38·16	
			Total, ...	0	1,738	1,738	1,408	139	2	17	118	0	1,684	54	55·16	
13	BARAITCH.	Fyzabad, ...	In door, ...	9	117	126	65	22	9	22	0	0	118	8	9·10	
			Out door, ...	275	4,844	5,119	3,769	0	0	13	1,152	0	4,934	185	199·90	
			Total, ...	284	4,961	5,245	3,834	22	9	35	1,152	0	5,052	193	209·00	
14		Gondah, ...	In door, ...	2	179	181	140	0	0	18	5	0	163	18	12·69	
			Out door, ...	10	1,379	1,389	1,313	0	0	15	0	0	1,328	61	43·79	
			Total, ...	12	1,558	1,570	1,453	0	0	33	5	0	1,491	79	56·48	
15		Baraitch, ...	In door, ...	7	98	105	84	0	0	14	0	2	100	5	6·00	
			Out door, ...	21	1,372	1,393	1,274	1	1	7	61	0	1,344	49	28·33	
			Total, ...	28	1,470	1,498	1,358	1	1	21	61	2	1,444	54	34·33	
		Grand Total, ...	In door, ...	98	2,233	2,331	1,775	74	27	219	82	12	2,154	177	10·49	
			Out door, ...	518	32,896	33,414	23,224	1,426	64	85	7,830	0	32,629	785	54·84	
			Total, ...	616	35,129	35,745	24,999	1,500	91	304	7,912	12	34,883	962	65·33	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commr., Oudh.

Appendix M. 2.

A. PART II.

Detail of Diseases.

1	2															3												4											
	Total Number of Treatment.															Number Died.												Number Cured.											
	Lucknow.															Lucknow.												Lucknow.											
NAME OF DISEASE.	King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.	King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.	King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.
Asthma,	.....	88	.....	.....	...	8	1	9	41	17	13	119	9	17	322	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	37	.....	.....	...	6	...	9	38	9	2	33	8	15	157
Ambustio,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	37	3	1	3	1	...	3	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	37	3	1	3	1	.....	2	2	52
Amentia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Amputatio,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Abscessus,	552	.....	248	111	28	...	44	.....	43	2	.....	161	17	59	1,265	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	462	.....	287	104	28	...	44	.....	39	2	.....	130	16	39	1,121
Anasarca,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	9
Ascistis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	4	8	6	10	9	.....	6	20	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	8	2	3	2	.....	3	12	40
Amaurosis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Aphtha,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Apoplexy,	.....	.....	.....	13	...	...	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Abrasia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Amenorrhœ,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ague,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	798	.....	.....	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	.....	.....	730
Anaphrodisia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Alopecia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Anasthesia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Anthrax,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Asthenia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17
Arms, diseases of	.....	8	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bronchitis Acute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	36	11	7	1	6	91	1	49	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	29	10	6	1	4	68	1	49	269
Ditto Chronic,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	4	12	37	1	70	.....	.....	.....	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	9	31	1	55	.....	.....	.....	97
Bubo Simples,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	...	2	3	.....	.....	12	11	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	...	2	3	.....	.....	12	11	4	37
Bronchacele,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	68	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	29	32
Boils,	.....	2,337	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2,338	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.....	998	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	999
Bruises,	.....	105	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	75	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	120
Bronchœble,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	61
Burns, &c.,	61	17	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	82	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	51	7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	61
Blotches,	.....	11	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bones, broken,	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brains, affection of	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conjunctroitus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calculous Visica,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	1	5	.....	3	1	.....	4	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	4	2	15
Convulsio,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Cystitis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Constepatio,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	17	13	118	.....	7	.....	63	11	.....	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	17	13	112	.....	6	.....	51	10	.....	209
Canes Tooth,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Catarrhus Acute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	...	6	8	25	2	162	17	1	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	...	5	8	25	2	138	14	1	222
Ditto Chronic,	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...	.....	.....	14	13	.....	39	.....	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...	...	.....	.....	12	17	.....	39	.....	69
Contusio,	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	29	21	31	11	27	22	.....	19	30	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	21	9	29	11	27	20	.....	19	30	180
Cephalalgia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	14	6	4	.....	.....	.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	14	6	4	.....	.....	.....	24
Cynanche Toncetaris,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Ditto Perot,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	14	.....	26
Cacheria Syphil,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	4	.....	.....	14	.....	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Colica,	.....	244	.....	.....	4	11	5	3	28	9	11	53	22	19	409	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	.....	83	.....	.....	4	11	5	3	28	9	7	51	22	19	242
Cholera Morbus,	.....	10	8	.....	6	10	...	2	.....	4	5	140	35	38	284	...	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	11	9	3	36	6	4	25	6	6	...	2	.....	2	3	38	26	35	153
Ditto Epidemic,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	40	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	16	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Conutis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Corditis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cataracta,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	...	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	11
Cancer,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carbuncle,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Consumption,	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Courses, Stoppage of,	.....	25	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	11	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	18
Coughs,	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carried over,	613	2,851	256	124	104	124	215	246	254	145	172	1,779	211	341	7,459	7	5	5	2	...	9	26	...	10	3	4	14	14	10	109	513	1,227	241	139	92	97	159	230	208	122	121	1,370	191	281	4,891

1	2															3														4													
	TOTAL NUMBER OF TREATMENT.															NUMBER DIED.														NUMBER CURED.													
	LUCKNOW.															LUCKNOW.														LUCKNOW.													
NAME OF DISEASE.	King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.	King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.	King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.
Brought forward, ...	613	2,851	256	124	104	124	215	246	254	145	172	1,779	211	341	7,459	7	5	5	2	...	9	26	...	10	3	4	14	14	10	109	513	1,227	241	139	92	97	139	230	208	122	121	1,370	191	281	4,891
Diseases of Brain, ...	.....	.....	23	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	21	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Ditto Lungs, ...	.....	.....	80	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	78	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Ditto Stomach and Bowels, ...	482	.....	304	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786	24	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	396	.....	290	.....	...	11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697
Dysenteria, Acute, ...	.....	406	.....	.....	8	42	18	19	46	28	20	158	29	48	787	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	9	.....	.....	177	.....	8	..	17	19	44	27	95	130	29	47	513
Ditto, Chronic, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	...	...	3	51	6	8	.....	61	.....	142	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...	3	44	4	7	.....	54	.....	121
Debilitus, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	...	15	35	21	32	94	.....	.....	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	...	14	29	18	25	50	.....	.....	142
Diarrhœa, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	11	34	15	34	14	28	144	75	86	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	32	15	27	12	20	102	68	85	388
Dysuria, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Dyspepsia, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	13	16	41	20	13	.....	32	39	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	7	16	40	20	12	.....	31	38	175
Dysmenorrhœa	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diabetes, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
Diseases of Liver, ...	.....	.....	8	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Ditto Spleen, ...	.....	.....	65	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	.....	.....	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	.....	.....	61	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	344
Ditto Eye, ...	196	518	25	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	162	25	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	366
Ditto Ear, ...	.....	7	23	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	23	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	63
Ditto Skin, ...	.....	252	132	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	79	120	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	.....	.....	751
Ditto Mouth, ...	.....	30	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	11	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Erysipilas, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Epalis, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Enterites, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Eneurisis, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Epelepsia, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	.....	2	.....	5	4	1	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ears, Affection of	102	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Elephants, ...	.....	24	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Febris Inter. Quot., ...	724	3,367	539	319	82	88	81	104	948	229	368	61	250	322	7,482	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	528	1,505	621	288	82	86	69	103	936	227	352	41	246	317	5,401
Ditto Tertiana, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...	2	172	36	46	.....	18	.....	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...	2	170	34	44	.....	18	.....	277
Ditto Quartiana, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...	3	.....	27	20	71	.....	.....	.....	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	2	.....	23	20	54	.....	.....	.....	105
Ditto Com. Con., ...	.....	1	.....	.....	4	...	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	9	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	5	3	.....	8	1	21
Ditto Remittant, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...	1	13	19	9	68	.....	74	21	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	1	12	18	8	58	.....	71	11	195
Fractura, Compound, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	4	2	.....	.....	3	.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	7
Ditto, Simplex, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	12	4	4	1	8	10	7	5	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	6	4	2	1	5	7	7	5	45
Ditto W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fistula in Ano, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Ditto in Prino, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Flogged in Jail, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fits, ...	.....	7	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Generative Powers, loss of	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gangrena, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Gonorrhœa, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	13	25	26	37	38	142	50	.....	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	5	22	22	33	25	135	48	.....	312
Gastritis, Acute, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glasitis, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gout, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glands, Affection of... ...	.....	69	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	43	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Hoarseness, ...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart, Affection of	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herpis, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	15	62	.....	32	109	.....	21	15	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	9	61	.....	31	92	.....	21	14	249
Hepitatis, Acute, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	...	.....	5	4	.....	.....	17	10	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	...	.....	4	4	.....	.....	17	8	38
Ditto, Chronic, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	11
Hydrocele, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Hœmorrhois, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7	...	4	4	2	12	5	17	3	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7	...	4	3	2	5	4	16	3	44
Hemecranea, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	17
Hymoptysis, Chronic, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	3	.....	.....	1	.....	7	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6	4	15
Hysteria, ...	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	1	..	...	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	13
Hypochondrisis, ...	.....	13	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6	.....	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Hematuria, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Hydrocephalus, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Headache, ...	22	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	25
Hydrocele, ...	.....	27	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	20	.....	13	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	4	1	6	10	.....	11	43
Head, Affection of	.....	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

| | | |

A. PART II.—*(Concluded.)*

1	2																3												4												
	Total Number of Treatment.																Number Died.												Number Cured.												
	Lucknow.																Lucknow.												Lucknow.												
NAME OF DISEASE.	King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.		King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.		King's Hospital.	Eunanee.	Huzrutgunge.	Durriabad.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.	Mahomdee.	Sultanpore.	Roy Bareilly.	Pertabgurh.	Fyzabad.	Gondah.	Baraitch.	Total.
Brought forward, ...	4,674	9,638	1,773	1,325	572	580	556	914	2,263	988	1,642	4,957	1,401	1,393	32,675		59	13	16	9	6	18	26	5	17	11	18	84	32	20	288		3,806	3,877	1,691	1,101	509	512	413	868	2,054	892	1,813	3,719	1,302	1,256	23,324
Tape Worms, ...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	12		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9
Talees Mesonteria, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Urtecavia, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	16		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	7	1	7	.....	.....	.....	15
Ulscus, ...	609	.....	.....	23	18	29	52	81	95	61	65	260	131	95	1,519		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5		502	.....	.....	23	17	24	28	81	81	59	59	189	124	93	1,280
Urine, stoppage of	.....	67	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	26	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Vulnus Incisum, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	6	14	3	12	4	.....	15	6	68		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3		.....	.....	.....	.....	7	...	4	13	3	9	3	.....	11	5	55
Ditto Sclopitorum, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Ditto Contusia, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	...	1	10	2	7	.....	21	.....	47		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	1	9	2	6	.....	19	.....	42
Ditto Cames, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Ditto Laceratum, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Vermis, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	7
Venerial, affection of	.....	390	128	47	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	865		...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		.....	157	124	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
Vomiting, ...	.....	8	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	4	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wounds and Injuries, ...	195	.....	106	41	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	360		4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		141	.....	100	30	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	289
Worms, ...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, ...	5,478	10,080	2,007	1,436	615	609	616	1,011	2,378	1,068	1,738	5,245	1,570	1,498	35,373		67	15	19	10	6	18	26	6	17	13	17	35	33	21	303		4,449	4,064	1,916	1,184	545	538	446	964	2,163	967	1,898	3,934	1,458	1,358	25,384

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix M. 3.

B. PART I.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure.

DISTRICTS.	Balance of last year.	Government allowance for Establishment.	Contingent charges paid by Government.	Private Subscription. Of Europeans.	Private Subscription. Of Natives.	Income from Endowed property.	Fines on Servants and other Casualties.	Government Grant for Dispensary Building.	Total Receipts.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Native Medicines.	Food for In-door Patients.	Clothing for In-door Patients.	Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balance.	REMARKS.
King's Hospital (English system,)	2,256 15 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,200 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,456 15 4	4,864 0 0	0 0 0	A 559 1 9	433 14 5	103 0 6	205 2 3	6,165 2 11	3,291 12 5	A Native Medicines, ... 373 13 6 European ditto and Surgical Instruments, ... 185 4 3 559 1 9
Eunanee Do. (Greek system,)	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,248 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,248 0 0	4,452 0 0	11 0 0	1,976 6 10	358 3 2	83 13 0	840 3 5	7,221 10 5	26 5 7	
Huzrutgunge Dispensary, ...	212 3 4	2,178 0 0	192 0 0	663 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,245 3 4	2,178 0 0	0 0 0	91 6 4	188 2 0	0 0 0	102 0 0	2,559 8 4	685 11 0	
City Lock Do., ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,029 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,029 0 0	2,892 0 0	137 0 0	134 1 6	B 706 14 6	0 0 0	159 0 0	4,029 0 0	0 0 0	B Includes Rs. 15 on account of clothing.
Durriabad, ...	0 0 0	471 5 4	172 3 1	50 0 0	692 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,385 8 5	471 5 4	99 5 0	67 7 0	104 12 1	14 0 0	52 0 9	804 14 2	580 10 3	
Oonao, ...	327 3 0	366 0 0	148 6 0	55 0 0	331 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,228 1 0	330 0 0	0 0 0	58 13 11	72 15 1	0 0 0	16 9 0	478 6 0	749 11 0	
Seetapore, ...	6,449 10 10	906 0 0	192 0 0	0 0 0	1,291 0 10	0 0 0	C 2,332 0 0	0 0 0	11,170 11 8	906 0 0	514 10 4	72 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0	16 15 2	1,629 9 6	D 11,541 2 2	C Amount of Fine realized from the village on account of destruction of former building during the late disturbances.
Hurdui, ...	1,175 1 6	573 1 6	105 13 10	0 0 0	726 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,580 1 7	573 1 6	1,000 0 0	30 11 1	62 5 9	0 0 0	88 5 8	1,754 8 0	825 9 7	D Includes Rs 2,020-12 invested in the purchase of two Government Promissory Notes.
Mahomdee, ...	851 0 0	716 7 8	78 13 0	100 0 0	1,914 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,660 4 8	716 7 8	2,694 5 8	66 6 2	83 1 7	23 0 0	78 13 0	E 3,662 2 1	0 0 0	E Rs. 1-13-5 expended in excess of Income.
Sultanpore, ...	0 0 0	392 14 4	91 12 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	484 10 5	392 14 4	0 0 0	37 4 9	54 7 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	484 10 5	0 0 0	
Roy Bareilly, ...	1,778 0 0	682 0 0	119 0 0	465 0 0	1,550 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,594 0 0	1,087 12 10	87 4 0	F 267 13 0	177 10 0	0 0 0	96 9 1	1,717 0 11	2,876 15 1	F Native Medicines, ... 112 13 0 Surgical Instruments, ... 155 0 0 267 13 0
Pertabghur, ...	0 0 0	778 14 6	119 11 9	60 0 0	1,096 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	2,555 8 3	479 14 6	531 7 0	157 13 4	146 6 6	20 2 6	230 8 6	1,566 4 4	989 3 11	
Fyzabad, ...	138 1 9	816 0 0	192 0 0	545 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 12 0	0 0 0	1,702 12 7	816 0 0	105 0 0	258 15 3	131 3 10	5 11 1	G 282 12 0	1,599 10 2	103 2 5	G Contingencies, ... 102 12 0 Allowance from Fund to Native Doctor at Rs. 15 per mensem, ... 180 0 0 282 12 0
Gondah, ...	1,152 0 0	816 0 0	156 6 4	0 0 0	355 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,479 14 4	816 0 0	52 6 0	70 6 4	85 13 8	0 0 0	94 15 6	1,119 9 6	1,360 4 10	
Baraitch, ...	0 0 0	816 0 0	463 5 7	102 0 0	554 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,935 13 7	816 0 0	280 0 0	84 3 6	111 10 4	13 0 6	117 14 3	1,422 12 7	513 1 0	
Grand Total, ...	14,340 3 9	9,512 11 4	2,031 7 8	2,040 14 10	12,540 7 7	14,448 0 0	2,342 12 0	500 0 0	57,756 9 2	21,791 8 2	5,512 6 0	3932 14 9	2,837 8 3	258 11 7	1,881 12 7	36,214 13 4	23,543 9 3	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL.
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix M. 4.

B. PART II.

STATEMENT showing Average Annual Cost per Head.

1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE No. OF PATIENTS.		AVERAGE TOTAL COST PER HEAD.		Average cost of Native Medicines per Head.	Average cost of Contingent Charges per Head.	Average Establishment Charges per Head.	Average Cost of Food and Clothing for each in-door Patient.	REMARKS.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Inclusive of cost of Building.	Exclusive of cost of Building.					
LUCKNOW. King's Hospital (English system,) ...	24·70	111·33	45 5 1	45 5 1	2 11 10	1 8 1	35 12 0	21 11 8	
LUCKNOW. Eunanee ditto (Greek ditto,)	16·05	176·80	37 7 1	37 6 0	10 3 11	1 12 2	23 1 4	27 8 7	
LUCKNOW. Huzrutgunge Dispensary, ...	9·60.	28·5	67 2 10	67 2 10	2 6 4	2 10 10	57 2 7	18 8 9	
Durriabad, ...	6·	30·6	21 15 10	19 4 3	1 13 5	1 6 9	12 14 0	19 2 0	
Oonao, ...	4·18	18·66	20 15 1	20 15 1	2 9 2	0 11 7	14 7 2	17 7 2	
Total, ...	60·53	355·89	41 5 11	41 2 0	6 3 10	1 11 6	29 8 3	22 6 0	
City Lock Dispensary, ...	32·8	.....	25 10 10	25 10 10	4 1 4	....	8 5 6	19 2 0	
Seetapore, ...	6·53	19·94	61 9 0	42 1 11	2 11 6	0 10 3	34 3 7	18 6 0	
Hurdui, ...	2·16	9·06	105 4 8	67 3 10	2 11 9	7 13 11	51 2 4	5 8 11	
Mahomdee, ...	1·15	7·60	418 8 3	110 8 11	7 9 3	9 0 0	81 14 0	92 4 1	
Total, ...	9·84	36·6	151 11 6	61 1 5	3 10 2	3 15 4	47 4 3	29 4 11	
Sultanpore, ...	4·00	96·00	4 13 6	4 13 6	0 5 11	....	3 14 10	13 9 10	
Roy Bareilly, ...	7·25	14·00	80 12 9	76 11 0	12 9 7*	4 8 8	51 3 0	24 8 0	* Including Surgical Instruments.
Pertabghur, ...	17·00	38·16	28 6 4	22 14 6	2 13 9	4 2 10	8 11 2	9 12 9	
Total, ...	28·25	148·16	21 5 9	17 13 7	2 9 11	1 13 9	1 1 9	14 1 0	
Fyzabad, ...	9·10	199·9	7 10 5	7 2 5	1 3 10	4 7 10	3 14 6	15 0 9	
Gondah, ...	12·69	43·79	19 15 2	18 14 2	1 3 11	1 10 0	14 7 2	6 12 3	
Baraitch, ...	6·00	28·38	41 7 1	33 1 9	2 7 3	3 6 11	23 12 3	2 12 5	
Total, ...	27·79	272·02	13 12 11	12 5 7	1 5 11	1 0 9	8 2 6	12 2 2	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	149·25	812·67	33 1 9	28 7 6	3 11 2	1 9 3	18 10 8	15 0 0	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

Appendix M 5.

STATEMENT of Vaccine Operations in the Province of Oudh during the year 1860.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Vaccination.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Subjected to Bryce's test.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
LUCKNOW. Huzrutgunge Dispensary, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW. By Eunance operations, ...	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	
LUCKNOW. By English ditto, ...	5	30	13	3	46	.....	46	
Durriabad, ...	1	15	7	5	27	.....	27	
Oonao, ...	1	6	9	7	22	.....	22	
Seetapore, ...	1	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	
Hurdui, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mohumdee, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sultanpore, ...	1	129	77	16	222	.....	222	
Roy Bareilly, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pertabgurh, ...	1	73	32	5	110	.....	110	
Fyzabad, ...	1	4	33	.....	37	.....	37	
Gondah, ...	.....	.....	*Nil*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Baraitch, ...	1	578	229	213	1,020	30	1,050	
Grand Total, ...	13	836	407	249	1,492	30	1,522	

LUCKNOW;
JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Land Revenue, Demands, Collections and Balances of Revenue in the several Districts under the Oudh Government during 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

Divisions and Districts.		Demands.		Collections.		Balances.		Particulars of Balances.					
								Rent.				Nominal.	
								In train of liquidation.		Irrecoverable.			
		1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow,	Lucknow,	9,00,587	9,00,587	8,76,629	8,88,629	23,958	12,556	697	661	15,975	11,895	7,286	.....
	Oonao,	10,35,000	10,35,000	10,26,178	10,34,184	8,822	1,763	2,827	43	5,995	593	.....	1,127
	Durriabad,	8,56,011	8,54,702	8,52,609	8,54,702	3,402	.....	427	.....	1,052	.....	1,923	.....
	Total,	27,91,598	27,91,834	27,55,416	27,77,515	36,182	14,319	3,951	704	22,922	12,418	9,209	1,127
Khyrabad,	Seetapore,	9,38,023	9,40,658	9,32,111	9,29,896	5,912	10,761	.....	422	.....	999	5,912	9,340
	Hurdui,	10,23,892	10,18,245	10,06,181	10,16,745	17,711	1,502	.....	.....	164	.....	17,547	1,502
	Mohumdee,	4,56,112	4,69,712	4,56,078	4,69,712	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
	Total,	24,18,027	24,28,618	23,94,370	24,16,353	23,657	12,263	.....	422	164	999	17,547	1,502
Baiswara,	Roy Bareilly,	8,42,770	8,32,712	8,35,355	8,31,528	7,415	1,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,415	1,184
	Sultanpore,	8,32,037	8,29,115	8,31,537	8,26,359	500	2,755	198	.....	.....	41	302	2,713
	Pertabgurh,	8,48,594	8,51,740	8,48,594	85,11,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total,	25,23,401	25,13,567	25,15,486	25,09,627	7,915	3,939	198	.....	.....	41	7,717	3,897
Baraitch,	Fyzabad,	11,19,182	11,17,910	11,13,434	11,16,315	5,748	1,595	.....	.....	4,438	.....	1,310	1,595
	Gonda,	9,12,254	9,07,980	9,09,659	9,07,844	2,595	136	2,339	.....	204	.....	53	136
	Baraitch,	6,05,646	5,46,933	5,87,463	5,46,933	18,183	.....	11,571	.....	508	.....	6,104	.....
	Total,	26,37,082	25,72,823	26,10,556	25,71,092	26,526	1,731	13,910	.....	5,150	.....	7,467	1,731
	Grand Total,	1,03,70,108	1,03,06,842	1,02,75,828	1,02,74,587	94,280	32,252	18,959	1,126	28,216	13,458	41,940	8,257

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Abkaree Demands, Receipts, and Balances of the several Districts under the Oudh Government during 1859-60 and 1860-61.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Wholesale Vend of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors. English Process.						Retail Vend of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors.						Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors. Native Process.						Sudder Distilleries.						No. of Stills.
	Demands.		Receipts.		Balances.		Demands.		Receipts.		Balances.		Demands.		Receipts.		Balances.		Demands.		Receipts.		Balances.		
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	
Lucknow,	80	76	80	76	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,16,859	1,07,408	1,16,859	1,07,408	.....	.....	5
Lucknow — Durriabad,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,444	34,371	57,444	34,371	.....	.....	.....	25,263	.....	25,263	.....	.....	4
Oonao,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,218	23,403	45,218	23,068	.....	335	.....	23,548	.....	23,548	.....	.....	4
Total,	80	76	80	76	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....	1,02,662	26,840	102,662	57,488	.....	335	1,16,859	1,56,219	1,16,859	1,56,219	.....	.....	13
Seetapore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,991	89,564	81,991	87,784	.....	1,780	4
Khyrabad — Hurdui,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,014	27,270	28,772	26,461	14,242	809	.....	.....	.....	12,146	.....	.....	4
Mahomdee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,630	12,234	27,896	12,234	1,734	.....	5,379	35,705	5,379	31,802	.....	3,903	4
Total,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,644	39,504	56,668	38,695	15,976	809	87,370	75,269	87,370	81,732	.....	5,683	12
Roy Bareilly,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,426	20,205	42,426	20,205	.....	.....	.....	11,773	.....	11,773	.....	.....	4
Baiswara — Sultanpore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,033	11,146	32,033	11,146	.....	.....	2,265	23,610	2,265	23,610	.....	.....	4
Partabgurh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,911	20,059	37,911	20,059	.....	.....	.....	5,264	.....	5,264	.....	.....	4
Total,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,12,370	51,410	1,12,370	51,410	.....	.....	2,265	40,647	2,265	40,647	.....	.....	12
Fyzabad,	32	64	32	64	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....	61,289	51,841	57,689	45,795	35,500	6,046	7,389	48,886	7,389	48,886	.....	.....	.....
Baraitch — Gondah,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,893	42,050	87,893	34,900	.....	7,150	2,585	6,184	2,585	6,184	.....	.....	.....
Baraitch,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,784	31,809	28,784	29,773	.....	2,036	2,498	5,385	2,498	5,385	.....	.....	.....
Total,	32	64	32	64	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	.....	.....	1,27,916	1,25,700	1,24,366	1,10,468	3,550	15,232	12,472	60,455	12,472	60,455	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total,	112	140	112	140	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	232	.....	.....	4,15,592	24,354	3,26,065	2,58,011	19,526	16,876	1,68,966	3,32,590	1,68,966	3,39,053	.....	5,683	37

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Intoxicating Drugs and Opium in the Districts of the Oudh Government during 1859-60 and 1860-61.

Divisions and Districts.	Demands.						Gross Receipts.						Balances.						Government Opium.
	Opium.		Drugs.		Total Demands.		Opium.		Drugs.		Total Receipts.		Opium.		Drugs.		Total.		Receipts.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1860-61.
Lucknow, Lucknow, ...	29,366	35,545	2,858	3,727	32,224	39,272	29,366	32,383	2,858	2,585	3,224	34,968	.....	3,162	.....	1,142	.....	4,304	32,245
Lucknow, Durriabad, ...	3,079	3,353	28	117	3,107	3,470	3,079	3,269	28	67	3,107	3,336	.....	84	.....	50	.....	134	1,952
Lucknow, Oonao, ...	3,454	5,533	1,748	1,645	5,202	7,178	3,454	4,968	1,723	1,157	5,177	6,125	.....	565	25	488	25	1,053	2,892
Total, ...	35,899	44,431	4,634	5,489	40,533	49,920	35,899	40,620	4,609	3,809	40,508	44,429	.....	3,811	25	1,680	25	5,491	37,099
Khyrabad, Seetapore, ...	3,427	4,550	540	540	3,967	5,090	3,427	4,161	540	495	3,967	4,656	.....	389	.....	45	.....	434	5,649
Khyrabad, Hurdui, ...	15,336	10,213	1,033	659	16,369	10,872	14,149	9,403	777	659	14,926	10,068	1,187	810	256	.....	1,443	810	3,117
Khyrabad, Mahomdee, ...	3,428	3,832	.....	6	3,428	3,838	3,154	3,510	.....	5	3,154	3,515	274	322	.....	1	274	323	2,718
Total, ...	22,191	18,595	1,573	1,205	23,764	19,800	20,730	17,080	1,317	1,159	22,047	1,82,539	1,461	1,521	256	46	1,717	1,567	11,485
Baiswara, Roy Bareilly, ...	3,893	5,896	146	127	4,039	6,023	3,893	5,896	146	127	4,039	6,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,284
Baiswara, Sultanpore, ...	6,075	6,233	109	123	6,184	6,356	6,075	5,456	109	108	6,184	5,564	.....	777	.....	15	.....	792	2,594
Baiswara, Pertabghur, ...	5,645	7,056	47	56	5,692	7,112	5,645	6,506	47	51	5,692	6,557	.....	550	.....	5	.....	555	2,881
Total, ...	15,613	19,185	302	306	15,915	19,491	15,613	17,858	302	286	15,915	18,144	.....	1,327	.....	20	.....	1,347	9,759
Baraitch, Fyzabad, ...	.....	.....	6,704	8,927	6,704	8,927	.....	.....	6,193	8,510	6,193	8,510	.....	.....	511	417	511	417	8,536
Baraitch, Gondah, ...	2,525	3,145	22	17	2,547	3,162	2,327	2,605	22	15	2,349	2,620	198	540	.....	2	198	542	767
Baraitch, Baraitch, ...	1,185	1,562	80	95	1,265	1,657	1,185	1,562	80	92	1,265	1,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,518
Total, ...	3,710	4,707	6,806	9,039	10,516	13,746	3,512	4,167	6,295	8,617	9,807	12,784	198	540	511	422	709	962	5,821
Grand Total, ...	77,413	86,918	13,315	16,039	90,728	1,02,957	75,754	79,725	12,513	13,871	88,277	2,57,896	1,659	7,199	792	2,168	2,451	9,367	64,164

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Stamp Receipts and Charges in the Districts under the Oudh Government, during the years 1859-60 *and* 1860-61 *respectively.*

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.		Value of Stamps sold.				Cost of Collection.		Net Revenue.	
		1859-60.	1860-61.						
			Judicial.	Receipt.	Total.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Lucknow, ...	Lucknow, ...	55,370 6 6	88,723 14 0	2,147 0 6	90,870 14 6	1,103 4 0	2,616 8 7	54,267 0 0	88,254 5 11
	Durriabad, ...	6,538 0 0	8,726 12 0	40 0 9	8,767 5 6	260 15 5	804 6 3	6,277 0 7	7,962 15 3
	Oonao, ...	9,287 13 0	11,298 15 0	464 6 0	11,763 5 0	503 13 6	708 3 10	8,783 15 6	11,055 1 2
	Total, ...	71,196 13 6	1,08,749 9 0	2,651 15 6	1,11,401 8 0	1,868 0 11	4,129 2 8	69,328 0 1	1,07,272 6 4
Khyrabad, ...	Seetapore, ...	4,776 10 0	7,042 12 0	45 2 0	7,087 14 0	111 10 10	141 1 2	4,664 15 2	6,946 12 10
	Hurdui, ...	6,868 14 0	9,250 4 0	13 8 0	9,263 12 0	137 1 3	157 11 2	6,731 12 9	9,106 0 10
	Mahomdee, ...	6,956 8 0	6,815 12 0	286 4 6	7,102 0 6	139 2 0	767 2 6	6,817 6 0	6,334 14 0
	Total, ...	18,602 0 0	23,108 12 0	344 14 6	23,453 10 6	387 14 11	1,065 14 10	18,214 1 11	22,387 11 8
Baiswara, ...	Roy Bareilly, ...	7,084 0 0	9,309 8 0	101 14 0	9,411 6 0	142 0 0	273 5 6	6,942 0 0	9,138 0 6
	Sultanpore, ...	11,074 10 0	14,096 6 0	35 9 0	14,131 15 0	279 0 0	398 6 11	10,795 10 0	13,735 8 1
	Pertabghur, ...	10,816 2 0	8,665 12 6	3 1 6	8,668 14 0	285 5 7	173 6 8	10,530 12 5	8,495 7 4
	Total, ...	28,974 12 0	32,071 10 6	140 8 6	32,212 3 0	706 5 7	845 3 1	28,268 6 5	31,366 15 11
Baraitch, ...	Fyzabad, ...	1,03,114 3 6	19,052 15 0	50 14 6	19,003 13 6	211 12 9	906 10 3	10,072 3 5	18,197 3 3
	Gonda, ...	7,025 2 0	10,420 1 0	32 11 6	10,452 12 6	256 4 7	887 10 0	6,768 13 5	9,565 2 0
	Baraitch, ...	3,567 14 0	3,934 13 0	6 3 0	3,941 0 0	69 6 7	128 14 4	3,498 7 5	3,812 1 8
	Total, ...	20,907 3 6	33,407 13 0	89 13 0	33,497 10 0	537 7 11	1,923 3 1	20,339 8 3	31,574 6 11
	Grand Total, ...	1,39,678 13 0	1,97,337 12 6	3,227 3 6	2,00,564 15 6	3,500 6 6	7,963 7 8	1,36,150 0 8	1,92,601 8 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Dustuks issued and of Tulabana realized and disbursed in the districts under the Government of Oudh, during 1859-60 *and* 1860-61.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Number of Dustuks issued.		Amount of Tulabana realized.		Disbursement.		Surplus Credited to Government.		Remarks.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	
Lucknow, Lucknow, ...	2,093	1,364	1,568	1,023	898	702	670	321	
Lucknow, Oonao, ...	489	1,777	367	1,333	64	629	302	703	
Lucknow, Durriabad, ...	2,152	693	1,625	511	1,256	372	369	139	
Total, ...	4,734	3,834	3,560	2,867	2,218	1,703	1,341	1,163	
Khyrabad, Seetapore, ...	368	982	300	758	194	356	106	403	
Khyrabad, Hurdui, ...	.....	229	.....	172	.....	136	.....	36	
Khyrabad, Mahomdee, ...	54	232	42	175	39	67	.....	108	
Total, ...	422	1,443	342	1,105	233	559	106	547	
Baiswara, Sultanpore, ...	1,269	586	1,013	438	833	260	180	178	
Baiswara, Roy Bareilly, ...	137	406	103	304	46	27	56	277	
Baiswara, Pertabgurh, ...	1,528	1,113	1,165	835	97	890	248	.....	
Total, ...	1,934	2,105	2,281	1,577	1,796	1,177	484	455	
Baraitch, Fyzabad, ...	652	1,827	536	1,370	440	1,204	95	166	
Baraitch, Gonda, ...	382	330	291	207	45	37	.....	415	
Baraitch, Baraitch, ...	126	178	94	138	61	43	33	98	
Total, ...	1,160	2,135	921	1,715	546	1,284	128	679	
Grand Total, ...	8,250	9,517	7,104	7,264	4,793	4,723	2,059	2,844	

00134200

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020